What attitude do children have to money? None, it is claimed! If they have any great wish it is firstly for health, and secondly for peace, but not money.

Seventy per cent of children place health at the top of the list, only one or two plump for money. Even respectability, godliness and fame, which corresponds to prestige in adult terms, strike them as being more important.

In an investigation entitled, "Money in Children's Hands" this was one of the surprising results. And a more recent research programme into this scarcely credible order of importance had a very similar result.

Very few children when asked what is important in a choice of career place money and large earnings at the top of the list. Everything else seems more important education, suitability, enjoyment of the career and even parental feelings.

## MODERN LIVING

# Boys want to save - girls want to spend

### SALES PRESSURES MEET WITH RESISTANCE

Hein Retter, a psycholgist from Giessen University, who was responsible for this recent investigation, is of the view that this rather unrealistic attitude of antipathy towards money is influenced by certain taboos. He claims that it is *invalid to regard a child's attitude* towards money using the same terms of reference as would be applied to the adult world.

Hein Retter points out just how valuable a timely economic education would be. He posed the famous question: "What would you do if you won half a million? "

The subjects of his investigation were almost 600 children between the ages of 10 and 15. He does not ignore the fact that it would be just as difficult for a child to give a constructive answer to the question of what he or she would do on becoming very rich as an adult.

But the dream of winning a fortune has in most family circles a mixture of humour and seriousness and it is far from uninteresting to take a close look at the reaction to this wild dream. Family background has a strong influence on how the child replies.

In working class households the children seem to be filled with this dream but the offspring of white collar and office workers are not too bothered by the idea.

Girls have much stronger desires to be rich and a much clearer idea of how they would spend the money than boys, through how they would spend it, on a car, clothing or luxury goods differs from one girl to another. Very often they want status symbols such as rich people have and horses and ponies are high on the lists *most girls present.*

Boys on the other hand have a much stronger sense of the security which money brings. Savings and a home of their own play a large role in their outlook.

Retter says that the plans that at least a half of the children questioned have in mind, namely saving and giving the money to their parents, proves nothing more than that the children want to avoid giving a straight answer at the outset, because they have no far-sighted plans for if they became rich or are incapable of planning.

It is particularly remarkable that fifteen to eighteen per cent would hand over their money to their parents.

It is worth asking what parents are doing to give their children a sensible education in the handling of money. On this score Hein Retter's criticism is cutting. He considers economic education in the home not only inadequate but even detrimental. Most parents restrict themselves to a general call to their children to be thrifty.

Retter has very little time for the stereotyped turn of phrase in the question of money expressed in proverbs such as, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves" or, "Save for a rainy day." It is also rarely that children are given a financial education which is selective and not solely aimed at stopping them spending with suggestions such as, "Careful with money, it does not grow on trees", "never be miserly," or "Don't just throw away your money on silly things. Think what you are buying and you will not be disappointed with it later on."

The 10 to 15 year old's pocket money was also considered in this investigation. On average children in this country receive just over six Marks per month. Of course, the older the child is the more he receives and many earn a little extra doing chores for the family or other people. Grandparents give little cash gifts and firends and relations of the family even give rewards for good school reports so that the child's total income is in fact well over twelve Marks.

White collar and office workers' children receive the least, tradesmen's children receive the most. Saving usually means for children above all short-term saving for a bycicle, tape-recorder, transistor, camera or clothing and the biggest contribution to their saving very often comes from birthday and Christmas presents.

This investigation published in the magazine *School and Psychology* lays great stress on the fact that even today when sales pressure is becoming more intense there are still children and young people who react with stubborn resistance to bargins and to advertising and show just as marked a conservative attitude to saving and finding enticing extra work.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 September 1969)

## *King Ludwig*

*Continued from page 14*

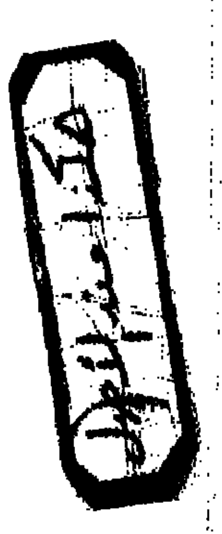
for the vast mass of people in Bavaria the "repblican idea" was entirely foreign. But here and there the thought was put into words that a King was not strictly necessary for the existence of the state.

The inevitable happened. The ministers found themselves forced to dethrone the mentally sick monarch. In the same palace for which the foundation stone had been laid seventeen years earlier the 41-year-old King heard the news that he had lost his crown.

He was brought to Berg Castle where he was drowned two days later in the Starnberg Lake. His people who were saddened by his death began to console themselves with King Ludwig's song, "Auf den Bergen wohnt die Freiheit.." (Freedom is to be found on the mountains...). *Leo Sillner*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 September 1969)





The German Tribune

Hamburg, 14 October 1969
Eighth year – No. 392 – by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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# Change to two-party system?

Electing a new parliament is far from concerted action, to borrow Karl Schiller's phrase for three-cornered economic talks between the Ministry, the unions and the employers. The electorate can hardly be expected to supply ready-made administrations.

In a country in which the business of government remains dependent on the cooperation of several parties it is up to the politicians to interpret the election results and make the best of them.

As each party endeavours to do so according to its own requirements it is inevitable that a surprising variety of interpretations are made of the hard-pressed will of the electorate. Britain, experienced in a two-party parliamentary system, well knows why it has an almost insuperable dislike of coalitions.

For the time being, though, this country still has to form coalitions to gain a working majority for the forthcoming government. From this point of view the 28 September general election results were not particularly helpful.

To begin with there seemed to be several possibilities. But there only seemed to be. By the time of the television programme in which all four party chairmen took part on the eve of the election it was absolutely obvious that Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel had already decided to join forces.

Those who had hoped the Grand Coalition would form again, push through new election legislation designed to promote a straightforward majority government and then, having performed its task, dissolve after a couple of years to allow the holding of fresh elections have seen their hopes crash. It was probably too utopian to expect practising politicians to go to such superhuman lengths of self-denial.

It must also be said of the results that the disproportionately small and battered Free Democrats (FDP) are extremely meagrely equipped for their first daring alliance with the powerful Social Democrats (SPD).

There is little point in arguing whether FDP leader Walter Scheel definitely acted in accordance with the inclinations of the followers he retained or opted to ally himself with the SPD regardless of opposition from FDP members who are opposed in principle to links with the Social Democrats.

Whatever conclusion is reached, the Free Democrats' starting-point is difficult and dangerous. It is unlikely that Kurt Georg Kiesinger's belated and unrestrainedly exaggerated bait of a life insurance for the previously wretchedly treated FDP until well after the 1973 elections will have any effect but the future is gloomy nonetheless.

Although experience indicates that Germans prefer to vote for a party in office, as Herbert Wehner of the SPD so rightly grasped, it is equally true that in case of doubt they generally incline towards the more powerful coalition partner.

A bare week after the election SPD and FDP negotiators announced that agreement had been reached on the basis of a government policy programme. Bearing in mind the tiring and time-wasting state of affairs that used to precede coalition talks (the late Konrad Adenauer found these preliminaries far more exhausting than any election campaign, he confided) the present performance was a record by all concerned.

This tempo, set mainly by Social Democrat Willy Brandt, virutally took away the breath of the "Chancellor who counted" for the Christian Democrats (CDU). Studied calmness and a hail fellow well met attitude on the Chancellor's part failed to hide the fact.

It is even more evident that the more reasonable of his followers, politicians worried by the internal weakness of the CDU, particularly younger men who are not afraid of a spell in opposition, missed his leadership more than ever.

The grand old party, in office for twenty years, was virutally paralysed by the inactivity of its Chancellor, a man who did nothing because he was simply not prepared to believe something he was convinced could not be might conceivably occur.

Now that the impossible has happened and Brandt and Scheel have gone to pay their visit to the Federal President the awakening in the Christian Democratic camp will be accompanied by all manner of plans and ideas designed to reverse a development the Christian Democrats did not foresee.

Already there is talk of strange intrigues covert threats and offers that are not quite above board. Franz Josef Strauss, who before the elections commented that opposition was not in his line of business and he would be leaving that to Herr Barzel, CDU parliamentary party chairman, has now shown the CDU he has mercilessly criticised a little of how to put in some precautionary opposition here and now.

The race, Strauss has noted, is not yet over. The Free Democrats are on the point of committing suicide and Scheel will be their gravedigger. Brandt is merely using his weaker partner as a leg up towards an absolute majority, virtually possessed as he is by the desire to gain control over the state power apparatus (personnel, finances and propaganda) in order to keep it for good.

This grim picture, which might even succeed in worrying and upsetting people who are convinced of the common sense of a change after twenty years, is a fairly accurate reflection of the characteristics of the state as managed by Konrad Adenauer.

The idea is presumably to make believe that the Social Democrats, once in power, would behave in the same way and accordingly take over the state themselves.

Now that Kiesinger too has announced his intention of using all the means at his command to prevent what he had felt would be impossible (for which he needs an FDP no less feeble than the present) a

*Continued on page 4*



Walter Scheel (FDP), left, and Willy Brandt (SPD) with Federal President Heinemann after the official announcement of the SPD-FDP coalition. (Photo: dpa)

## IN THIS ISSUE



# The CDU's painful wrench

The change-over to opposition after twenty years in power puts the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) in an entirely new position. The party passed its first test in building up the Federal executive and pursuing successful policies for a long time. It now faces its second.

In leading to a process of acclimatisation to the established power situation the way in which the CDU identified itself with the government machinery it itself set up was bound to weaken party organisation. The organisation having profited from the machinery, parting from power has been all the harder.

More a party of electors than a party of members, the CDU, unlike its Bavarian affiliate, the CSU, has in the past largely owed its success to being the party of the Chancellor. It will now have to survive in opposition.

Bruno Heck has called on it to achieve maximum solidarisation of the party as a whole, in other words the various interests that have so far been held together by power. Political programmes drawn up in opposition always run the risk of neglecting the possible and failing to notice the frontiers of action, as the cases of the SPD and the FDP recently have shown.

Practical and constructive opposition can be expected of a party that has experience of power and men who are skilled in government, have a sense of proportion and go about things in the right way.

The temptation to argue instead about who has the right to govern seems all the greater as the CDU/CSU feels itself to have been the real victor of the elections and is accusing the others of intending a *coup de main* against the democratic rules of the game, to quote Dr Heck.

The CDU/CSU should resist this temptation. The future coalition parties, on the other hand, should bear in mind their slender majority and refrain from utilising the change of power to put a problematic new broom to work in the governmental system.

(DIE WELT, 6 October 1969)

None of the great revolutionaries of history has survived his revolution or continued to rule the state he set up for so long as Mao Tse-tung had done. October 1 was the twentieth anniversary of his proclamation of the People's Republic of China from the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking and the completion of his revolution. Only once in recent years, during the so-called cultural revolution, has his leadership been seriously disputed.

One need only imagine China having lost its revolutionary leader seven years after the revolution like the Soviet Union did in Lenin's case to realise that the subsequent course of events would have been completely different.

In twenty years Mao Tse-tung has brought to an end a century of Chinese degradation, set up a central power extending for the first time ever to the farthest corners of the country and mobilised such forces among his people that neither of the two superpowers would dare attack the People's Republic.

Mao Tse-tung was and remains a tireless, fanatical ideologist and at the same time a persistent, relentless pragmatist. He always intended marching with the vanguard of Communism but his revolution was to be a Chinese revolution and his China was at the very least to be the equal of the first communist revolutionary power.

Stalin realised — or grasped — as much. At the end of the last war he lent Mao Tse-tung no direct assistance in gaining victory for Communism against Chiang Kai-shek even though Soviet troops were stationed in Manchuria. He even — and this is a known fact — advised the Chinese Communists not to go it alone against the Nationalists.

During the twenties Stalin, who was admittedly only abiding by a concept of Lenin's, completely misculated the situation in China and in China no one had contradicted Stalin more consistently than Mao.

In the forties Stalin could hardly expect Mao Tse-tung to dance to the Kremlin's tune. By means of treaties with Chiang Kai-shek Stalin accordingly aimed at a division of China into north and south. Northern Communism would then largely have been Russian-inspired.

Instead Mao risked civil war and won — twenty years ago. Stalin was left with none of the toeholds he had thought were secure in 1945.

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# China – the restless giant stirs

Twenty years ago Mao Tse-tung took over a country that after centuries of voluntary isolation and a further century of foreign intervention was a developing country like many another.

To this extent the Chinese revolution formed part of worldwide decolonialisation. Like all developing countries China was faced with the alternative of either starting from scratch and accumulating the capital needed for modernisation on its own by means of an authoritarian or totalitarian regime or substituting aid from abroad for at least part of this process. Mao received nothing from the West, but Stalin's successors, Nikita Khrushchev in particular, seemed prepared to lend him assistance. Russian money and Russian specialists flowed into China, but the adaptation of China to Soviet requirements that Khrushchev had hoped would result did not materialise. Mao Tse-tung thought only of a platform for policies of his own.

They were to be communist policies but Chinese too. The aim was to help China to catch up with the industrialised countries and become once more a central power. But Russian money stopped flowing at the end of 1955 and Russian experts left at the end of 1960.

In 1958, nine years after the establishment of the People's Republic, which had begun by setting about the process of inner transformation, including agrarian reform, in a modest manner, China embarked on total and permanent mobilisation.

The people's communes of 1958 were the means by which Mao planned to squeeze capital and exports from what China itself produced. They were also the framework within which the entire people was prepared for guerilla warfare in the event of an attack.

For both Mao Tse-tung needed a special and specific ideology, communist, of course, but at the same time a counter-ideology, a super-ideology designed to overshadow the first revolutionary communist power, the Soviet Union.

Every heretic thinks his ideas are better and every heretic is duty-bound to prove that his ideas are nearer the original teachings. Marshal Tito veered to the right in Yugoslavia, Mao Tse-tung to the left in China.

As neither the capitalist West nor the Soviet East were prepared to help him he determined to break the ring of isolation by setting the sum total of industrialised countries, always including the Soviet Union, against the sum total of underdeveloped countries, with China as the sole great power at the helm.

In comparison with the rest of the world anxiety about a war with the United States assumed traumatic proportions in China, boosted to no small extent by American intervention in Vietnam.

At the same time the war in Vietnam and the extent of US commitment called for by the guerilla war represented a geographical change in the presumed danger to China. Moscow could not relied on in either case.

People's China lacked the protection of a credible Soviet nuclear shield and the nuclear assistance treaty of 1957, by which Mao hoped via manufacture under licence rapidly to develop a nuclear determent potential of China's own, was annulled two years after its signature.

Year by year Peking grew more embittered that its ideological relatives in Moscow were doing little or nothing to help China to gain a free hand and seemed altogether more interested in keeping Washington's hands tied by means of the clash in South-East Asia.

Twice in these twenty years Mao Tse-tung has launched movements within China that more or less inveitably led to severe economic setbacks. In 1958 there was the people's commune movement, in 1966 the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The outside world has always wondered whether China has had no alternativeor the Chinese leaders have had nothing better to do. Their greatest concern, it is assumed, ought to have been to [...] all material losses.

Mao Tse-tung decries objections [...] kind (and they have been raised [...] too) as economism or professionalism [...] cannot have been unaware of the [...] material losses. For a while they [...] papered over by propaganda; later [...] were admitted.

Under Mao Tse-tung's leadership [...] ing has remained convinced that [...] ical mobilisation of the masses also [...] sents intellectual mobilisation and [...] this liberates energies that in the [...] analysis ought to bring about major [...] rial progress.

This is the conclusion Mao Ts[...] reaches to resolve the contradiction [...] ween the ideological hardships to [...] he subjects his people and the ec[...] backwardness the country has yet [...] leave behind.

China is not yet a nuclear power [...] has carried out all the basic experi[...] It is in a position to mobilise im[...] armies (150 million men of fighting [...] but lacks the transport facilities [...] supplies industry and the nutritional [...] for a major war that might the [...] America, Russia or both at once.

Ideological mobilisation of the [...] ses, on the other hand, has, together [...] the alternative strategy of guerilla [...] people's warfare, already dashed Ame[...] can and Russian prospects of swift a[...] successful overland intervention.

Mao must consider this ideological energy to be his most important beq[...] to posterity and he must be convinced that nothing but this high tension ca[...] generate the force needed for large-scale modernisation of the country.

Now an old man, Mao has worried about a successor for many years [...] wanted to solve the problem by means [...] the cultural revolution and Lin Piao is [...] be the guarantor of a Maoist China [...] years to come.

For nearly 35 years Mao Tse-tung h[...] headed the Chinese Communist Party a[...] Communist China is twenty years ol[...] The revolution is now to become [...] perpetuum mobile. Never in recorded history has there been anything comparable or anything that indicates per[...]manent revolution is possible. America and Russia are both waiting for the Chinese revolution to lose momentum.

*Heinrich Bechtol[...]*
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 October 19[...])

# The Czechs continued ordeal

The inquisition progresses. In the Spanish Hall of Hardcany Castle, Prague, the 110 members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party central committee took 24 hours longer than intended to decide who was to be swept on to the vast junk heap of communist history.

The result was that the Cernik government had to stand down. This was evidently a more convenient procedure than to sack the six Ministers concerned individually. Premier Oldrich Cernik himself was promptly commissioned to form a new government.

Cernik, who first served old-style Stalinist Antonin Novotny as Deputy Premier then became Prime Minister under Alexander Dubcek, is now to head the neo-Stalinist government. Little gift of prophecy is needed to forecast that the gradual inquisition will one of these days give him too the boot and he will be one of the few people to land on the rubbish heap of history with the approval of the overwhelming majority of his fellow-countrymen.

First Secretary Gustav Husak is also unlikely to be spared this fate once he has fulfilled the Soviet programme and the illusion that the worst can be prevented by means of moderation has been dispelled.

Alois Indra, at present secretary of the central committee and once Moscow's candidate for head of a Quisling government in Prague, has long been waiting on the sidelines for the Soviet summons to take over the post originally intended for him.

Not only the government is being purged. So are the National Front and the Communist Party at all levels. Everyone who by word or deed sought to give Socialism in Czechoslovakia a human face has his day of reckoning at hand.

All the old familiar names recur. Alexander Dubcek himself has been expelled from the presidium and replaced as speaker of the Federal parliament but for the time being remains a member of the central committee.

Among the expelles from the central committee are Josef Smrkovsky, the tall monosyllabic man with the lean square-cut face who so eloquently outlined Socialism with a human face, General Otakar Prchlik, who demanded a greater say in the running of the Warsaw Pact and criticised Soviet predominance in the organisation, ex-Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, who addressed the United Nations following the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Litera, who organised the improvised fourteenth party congress, Silhan, who was designated First Secretary on the arrest of Dubcek by the Soviet armed forces...

In all they are twenty or so convinced Communists, some of whom worked in the underground during the German occupation.

The armed invasion of 21 August 1968, the central committee concluded, "in no sense represented aggression against the people. Nor was it occupation of Czechoslovak territory nor suppression of freedom and socialist order in our state."

It was motivated "by interest in defending Socialism in Czechoslovakia against right-wing, anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary forces, by joint interest in the security of the socialist camp and by class interest of the workers in the communist movement."

The Soviet has the strange habit of continually rewriting history and maintaining that such arbitrary fiction can change the actual facts. They eradicte names, cut out entire chapters and interpret events differently than they happened virtually as soon as they have taken place.

Paper is longsuffering. History is inexorable. In the long run no one can escape this logic. The idea is enough to frighten anyone in view of the intensity of hatred and vengeance accumulating in the forefield of the seat of Eastern power.

*Marion Gräfin Dönhoff*
(DIE ZEIT, 3 October 1969)

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## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

# SPD prepares for coalition with Free Democrats




Tussling for voters' favour is over. All that remains is political poker for Chancellorship and Ministerial office. The chips are down earlier than expected. After the Social Democrats (SPD) had first shown their hand, bidding a Social and Free Democratic coalition as trumps the notorious roulette of Cabinet posts span into action.

What could be more tempting than office and its perquisites and what more human than the ambition without which a politician would not be a politician? Small wonder that the Free Democrats, put out of their stride by the cold shower that hit them on election day, are now licking their lips at the offers that are fairly raining down on them!

To crown all, Chancellor Kiesinger's go-between Michael Kohl, Premier of the Rhineland-Palatinate and already something of a Christian Democratic (CDU) Shadow Chancellor, is said to have offered the Free Democrats (FDP) *six* Ministries.

FDP leader Walter Scheel of all people is reported to have been offered the Foreign Office. A slight list in policy on the German Question and on the Eastern Bloc, to use the mildest terms in which accusations were levelled during the campaign, no longer seems to worry the CDU.

When power is at stake convictions are evidently only of relative significance, but unless the signs are deceptive it need hardly be asked whether a common denominator could be found for the FDP and the CDU/CSU as they now are.

Despite ex-FDP leader Erich Mende the odds on an alliance with the Christian Democrats look none too promising. Indeed, a Social and Free Democratic coalition is in the air in Bonn and it seems only a matter of time before it takes shape. So it is none too early to consider whether this coalition and an SPD-FDP Cabinet could last.

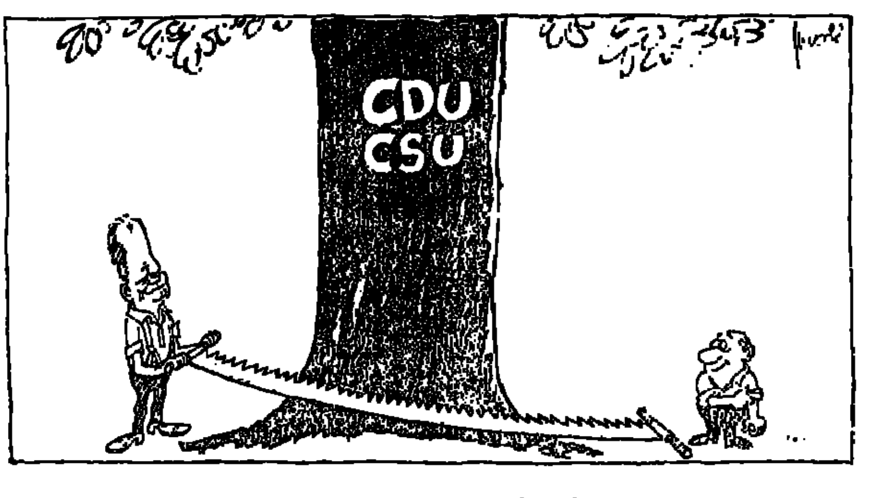
No one will deny that considerable risks are involved in this link. The FDP's contribution is a powerfully reduced number of seats, anxiety for the future, a parliamentary party that is not exactly characterised by political homogeneity and a leadership whose prestige has suffered from the defeat. Its opposite number would be an SPD with serried ranks again.

Admittedly, what can be said of the FDP would be equally true if not more so were it to allow itself to be won over by the CDU again. In other words, any coalition involves grave risks as things stand, particularly a continuation of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats, the fate of which was supposed to be sealed by these elections.

In political and man-to-man terms an SPD-FDP coalition still provides the soundest guarantee of coalition peace being kept. What is more, of course, the Free Democrats will be forced to act as one man by mere fear for survival.

It will not prove difficult to establish a relationship of trust with Willy Brandt and many other SPD members and Herbert Wehner, who expressed the fear many Social Democrats have of the FDP as a party of pendulum swingers, may not be the easiest of allies to get on with but he does play fair.

This is the human side. After recent events it ought not to be underestimated as a factor in politicians' calculations. They may be used to swallow more than other mortals but in the final analysis even they reach a point where there is no going further because too much is demanded of them in hand-to-hand political combat and natural rivalry between coalition partners.




Felling a twenty-year-old tree!

(Cartoon: Felix Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

This presupposes that the SPD does not double-deal the FDP and let power go to its head. For a coalition operating on such a narrow basis of electoral support consideration for the FDP is in any case only to be recommended.

Nothing makes a better impression than modesty in making Ministerial demands. For this reason alone it would be as well to reduce the number of Ministries in the process of forming a new government.

Forgoing the Ministries of Federal Assets, Expellees, Family and Federal Affairs ought to be the least the SPD-FDP are prepared to start off with. There will still be fifteen Cabinet Ministers and the Chancellor.

Modesty is particularly advisable in the case of the FDP, first because the number of FDP Ministers must bear some relationship to the mere thirty Bundestag members and second because the FDP is not overwhelmed with Ministerial material.

The Free Democrats ought to have learnt from the outgoing administration that only first-rate Ministers win their parties new voters. Influence on government work derives from the pull exercised by politicians, not from their mass.

On this basis only three men can be considered: Walter Scheel, Wolfgang Mischnik and Hans Dietrich Genscher. Scheel as Foreign Minister and then the first doubts arise, since one of the other two is needed to keep the parliamentary party in one piece.

This is the starting-point. Anything else — Ralf Dahrendorf as Scientific Affairs Minister, Josef Ertl as Agriculture Minister or Heinz Starke as Finance Minister — can amount to little more than wild speculation. This in itself sheds light on the manpower problems.

The FDP ought here and now to consider whether or not it would not be a good idea to appoint a "right-winger" to one of the three or four posts it is likely to be allotted. This cannot but be to the SPD's benefit too, since an SPD-FDP government will need to resist many an exaggerated demand on the part of its "progressives."

Considered orientation towards the centre of the political spectrum is strongly advisable — and not only for tactical reasons. The bold venture that the new government represents will only be justified provided common sense and caution are at work.

*Oskar Fehrenbach*
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 October 1969)

# Which party believes in what? The Three's policies

In home affairs the parties represented in the Bundestag have realised for the past two or three years that the tasks facing them can best be headed social policy. They include education and science planning, taxation and judicial reform, welfare policy and even security policy and the increasingly urgent problem of fair play for conscripts.

A comparison between the attitudes of Christian (CDU/CSU), Social (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) shows that in many sectors the FDP's declared policy is midway between that of the other two. Among the Free Democrats' political goal there are as many points on which agreement could be reached with the SPD as there are on which agreement could be reached with the CDU.

Although Christian and Social Democrats have governed jointly for the past two and a half years SPD campaign manager Hans Jürgen Wischnewski has made it clear that they are definite distinctions between the two parties, particularly in economic and welfare policy: "in long-term economic policy planning, on prices and on worker participation, for instance."

While the SPD stands for long-term social planning that does not smack of sporadic measures the CDU talks in terms of the state intervening in social planning indirectly only. But worker participation in management, on which SPD and CDU are divided, also divides SPD and FDP.

Prior to the elections Walter Scheel mentioned only two domestic policy aims to which the FDP attached extreme importance. Extension of worker participation, demanded by the SPD and the unions, had to be forestalled and replaced by extension of the provisions of the Works Councils Act. He also came out in favour of progressive wealth distribution policy by legislative means that guaranteed employees a direct share in the growth rate of the economy as a sine qua non for the Free Democrats.

Agreement cannot be reached on these points unless worker participation is put on ice in return for a compromise on distribution of wealth. The views of FDP and CDU in this sector are, on the other hand, frequently identical word for word.

The tendency is for the CDU to express its views in stronger terms. Take CDU general secretary Bruno Heck's phrase: "Democratisation of social sectors is nonsense." The SPD comments that "democratisation is not just a form of state organisation."

On wealth distribution the SPD stresses that "it is intolerable for a social, constitutional state when personal property and individual wealth continue to be concentrated among a few privileged people" while according to the CDU's Berlin programme "In order to arrive at an even formation of wealth greater encouragement must be given to low-income groups than in the past."

"Formation of wealth," Hans Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democrats claims, "is the most effective alternative to worker participation."

In theory at least the declared intentions of CDU and FDP to carry out a taxation reform are easier to reconcile than those of FDP and SPD. Franz Josef Strauss favours "non class struggle taxation law" without penal income, wealth tax and death duties. The SPD declares that "for large fortunes death duty rates must apply."

The FDP's official stand is advocacy of a just system of taxation taking into account the taxpaper's personal abilities and not weakening his will to benefit the economy.

In educational and scientific policy there are more parallels, particularly on details of schools and university policy, between FDP and SPD than between FDP and CDU. On top-level organisation, however, FDP and CDU are closer, since the SPD is the only one of the three to remain clearly committed to the federalist principle in education.

The Free Democrats, on the other hand, call for a Federal Ministry of Education. The Berlin programme of the CDU contains the same demand, though not in as many words.

There are points held in common and points of disagreement between all three parties on the law. The liberal concept of former Free Democratic Minister of Justice Thomas Dehler had much in common with the words and deeds of his successors Gustav Heinemann and Horst Ehmke of the SPD.

At the same time SPD and CDU not long ago (though not for long) were agreed on the introduction of preventive detention. Only the FDP objected.

As regards injustice on defence policy all three parties drafted a joint programme on fair play for conscripts two years ago, since when all three have departed from the view to a greater or lesser degree.

On the whole SPD and CDU have not agreed at any time on defence policy as much as over the last two and a half years. The FDP adopted an outsider role in deciding in principle to forgo the nuclear element and calling for a reduction in national service from eighteen months to twelve.

Yet only recently Helmut Schmidt and Wilhelm Berkhan of the SPD have on more than one occasion hinted that they too could imagine a shorter period of national service than the present year and a half.

Any amount of wishes, demands, plans and hints of one kind or other can be documented. None need be any guide as to what actually happens. In the past, at any rate, party programmes have proved less important than government intentions.

*Rudolf Strauch*
(DIE WELT, 1 October 1969)



■ THE ELECTION

# National considerations decided voters

There are distinct similarities between the general election results in all Federal states. This comes as something of a surprise after the assumption voiced by many before the elections that a large proportion of the electorate was undecided.

The explanation can only be that national considerations, and not merely the various local factors, finally decided the electorate which way to vote.

The general trend – *slight losses for* the Christian Democrats (CDU), considerable gains for the social Democrats (SPD) and drastic losses for the Free Democrats (FDP) – can be observed almost everywhere. The CDU gained slightly in Hesse and Baden-Württemberg only.

The parallels are even more striking when the changes in constituency seats are taken into consideration. Thirty-five constituencies changed hands. In 34 the SPD were the winners. In only a single constituency, Ludwigsburg, did the CDU succeed in gaining a seat from the SPD.

The constituencies gained by the Social Democrats are spread all over the country, from Flensburg in the north to Munich in the south. The only states in which the SPD did not gain direct constituency seats are Hamburg and Bremen, where they already had a clean sweep.

Discussion about electoral reform and a change-over to majority constituency voting may not be topical at a time when both the major parties are courting the Free Democrats but one totally unexpected outcome of the elections must be noted. The SPD now has more constituency seats than the CDU.

*The Social Democrats came out ahead* in 127 constituencies, the Christian Democrats in 121. This means that the SPD would have gained a slight majority if there had been majority constituency voting on 28 September instead of the present system of proportional representation. The Free Democrats would no longer have been a Bundestag party.

The National Democrats' (NPD) failure to scale the five-per-cent hurdle and enter the Bundestag is due chiefly to voters in North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous Federal state. The NPD's share of the vote in the Rhine and Ruhr areas was, at 3.1 per cent, well below the national average.

The NPD polled more than five per cent in the Saar, Hesse, Bavaria and the Rhineland-Palatinate, four states. In state assembly elections the National Democrats have, over the past three years, polled over five per cent in seven states. Over the country as a whole NPD support is apparently on the decline.

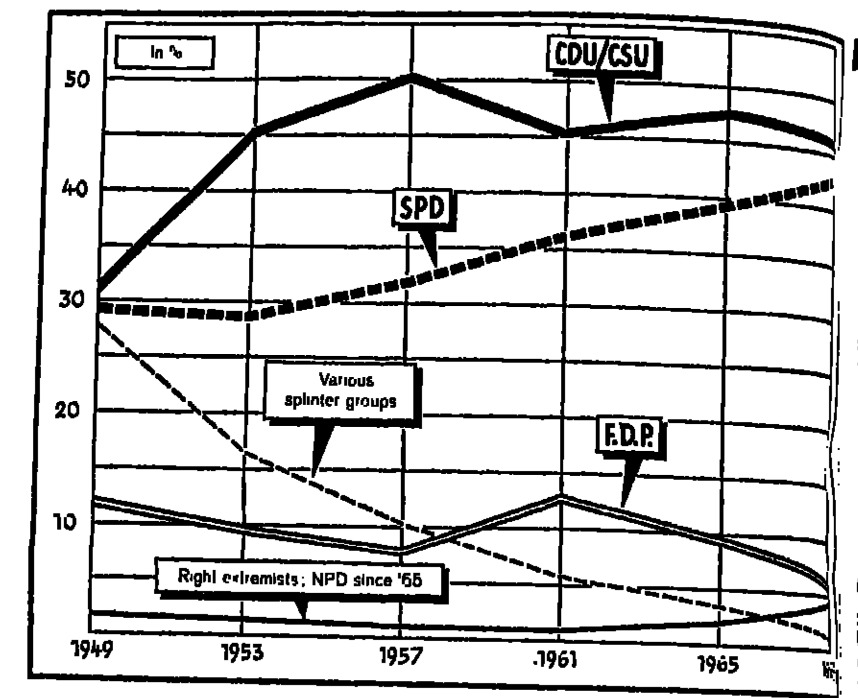
Worms, Kaiserslautern and Ansbach constituencies, where the NPD polled its best between 8.5 and 9.5 per cent – are a *not-able exception to the trend.* Their proximity to each other would seem to indicate a common sociological basis for the voters' attitude.

A comparison of transfer of allegiance indicates that FDP losses have mainly benefited the CDU. The losses were gravest where the CDU maintained or even improved its showing: in Lower Saxony, Hesse and Baden-Württemberg. states where CDU losses were above average: in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg and North Rhine-Westphalia. In all cases, though, SPD gains were greater than CDU losses.

The pro-SPD tendency among FDP voters is confirmed by the relationship between first and second, between constituency and state list votes. 350,000 people who voted for the FDP state list

The explanation is probably that past FDP voters who prefer a CDU to an SPD-led government turned to the CDU when it became clear that the FDP leadership intended to form a coalition with the Social Democrats. The corollary is that most of the people who did vote FDP favour a coalition with the SPD.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, registered heavy gains mainly in cast their constituency votes for another party because the Free Democrats had no hope of winning a constituency outright,




*This diagram shows the fortunes of the political parties through six Federal elections. The splinter groups' share of the vote has declined. Right-wing groups have not been able to improve their position. CDU/CSU and SPD vote-proportions have grown closer together whilst the FDP has been hard hit.*

and as at the last general election the FDP did not win a constituency seat either.

Almost exactly the same number of constituency votes as FDP voters cast for another party were cost for the SPD by voters who did not vote for the Social Democratic state list. In comparison with this figure, 336,000, the CDU's surplus of 38,000 is modest indeed.

It is more than likely that a considerable number of FDP voters who favour a coalition with the SPD cast their constituency vote for the Social Democrats from the word go. They may have helped the SPD to clinch the odd constituency seat.

In point of fact votes were definitely split in the case of the smaller parties and probably so in the case of the major parties too. The precise extent of splitting is hard to estimate, particularly as a quarter of a million more people used their state list vote than bothered to select a constituency candidate. They may have done so for political reasons but it is just as likely that many people were unaware of precise voting procedure.

Individuals continued to play an important part. Every Cabinet Minister polled more constituency votes than his party polled state list votes. The difference was as much as 7,257 in the case of Erhard Eppler, Social Democratic Minister of Economic Cooperation, and in one case only was it less than a thousand.

Kurt Schmücker, Christian Democratic Minister of Federal Assets, polled only 526 votes more than his party, as it were but he did so in Cloppenburg, *the safest* Christian Democratic constituency of them all. In Cloppenburg 73.1 per cent of votes cast were for the CDU.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 30 September 1969)

## Two-party system?

*Continued from page 1*

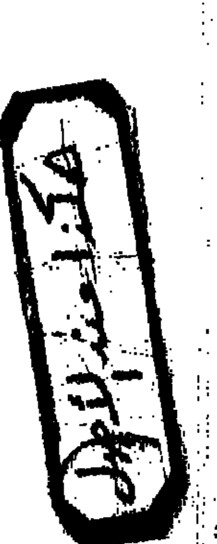
fair amount may be expected between now and the first session of the new Bundestag that people of good faith would sooner themselves have held to be impossible.

The wafer-thin majority that Walter Scheel and his Free Democrats can mean for Chancellor-candidate Willy Brandt will probably result in a fair number of last, desperate attempts to put a spanner in the works.

Even so, there remain two subsidiary factors that give cause for nothing but satisfaction. In the short term the election results are tricky enough, particularly as far as the formation of a new government is concerned. In the long term, though, they show a steady trend towards circumstances that might make possible a normally functioning parliamentary democracy.

It no longer seems out of the question that while the situation continues to change a system might evolve without alterations to electoral law by which two equal parties share responsibility in succession as government and opposition respectively. *Hermann Proebst*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1969)



# Slim majority for SPD-FDP government

## COMPLICATIONS IN ELECTING NEXT FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

Following the 28 September general election two parties, the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) and the Social Democrats (SPD), have staked their claim to head the new government.

Willy Brandt has also put on record that he intends to be the next Federal Chancellor. In so doing he has made clear to the Federal President at an early stage what the outcome of coalition negotiations may be.

Chancellor Kiesinger has also already made contact with President Heinemann, so beginning the process of consultation prior to the election of a new Chancellor provided for in Basic Law.

Basic Law's stipulations for the election of a Chancellor are extremely complicated. It looks as though the President will need to make greater use of his role as coordinator and arbiter than his predecessor had to after the 1965 elections. Four years ago the majority and the possible coalitions were a simpler proposition.

The new Bundestag, which according to Basic Law has to convene by the thirtieth day after the elections at the latest, elects the Chancellor following nomination by the President. It is in the President's own interest to propose a man who will gain the necessary absolute majority in the Bundestag.

If the first nominee fails to gain an absolute majority the Bundestag may, within fourteen days of the first vote, elect a candidate of its own choice. If agreement is not reached within fourteen days the Chancellor is elected immediately on the basis of a simple relative majority.

At this point the men who drafted Basic Law once again provide the President with the opportunity of acting as an arbiter. If the Chancellor is not elected by an absolute majority he may either confirm the election within seven days or dissolve parliament and call for fresh elections.

In deciding to hold fresh elections the President would, of course, note that Bundestag majorities were so unstable that orderly government was impossible.

These stipulations concerning the election of a Chancellor were, like many other sections of Basic Law, drafted in this from in view of the frequent changes of government and unstable majorities in the Weimar Republic.

Since the Bundestag has been dominated by two major parties and only a small third party has any other influence on majorities these provisions have lost much of their significance.

In the present situation it is hardly likely that the President's nominee will fail to gain the necessary Bundestag majority. The President will unquestionably check the likely majority before making his nomination.

Were he to propose Willy Brandt as the head of an SPD-FDP coalition he would be sure to have consulted the Free Democrats beforehand to make sure that his candidate was acceptable to them. The majority presents less of a problem for any other conceivable coalition.

The election results make it important to consider whether and how the Bundestag can be controlled by a government with a small majority. There are no difficulties as far as Basic Law is concerned. The position guaranteed the Chancellor is indeed a help in governing with a slender majority.

First of all there is the constructive vote of no confidence. The Chancellor can only be toppled when a majority of the Bundestag is agreed on a successor. With the party strengths as they are in the new Bundestag this is conceivable only if, particularly in the case of a small coalition of one kind or the other, the coalition parties part company or one of them is split. Even then the opposition would have to reach agreement on a successor.

The Chancellor also benefits from the vote of confidence provisions. If a vote of confidence moved on the Chancellor's behalf is defeated the Chancellor himself is by no means out of office. He is at liberty to ask the President to dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days.

Should he prefer not to do so he may try to govern on with the majority he has. If within the three-week period parliament elects a new Chancellor the Bundestag can no longer be dissolved.

The main risk in an attempt to govern with a slender majority is not, then, that the government may be defeated. The more menacing prospect is that legislative slips may proliferate and bring the work of government to a standstill.

(Handelsblatt, 1 October 1969)

■ POLITICS

# Five past election fights reviewed

## INTERESTING DELAYS IN GOVERNMENT FORMING

Up till now the closest fight between the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties (CDU/CSU) and the Social Democrats (SPD) was at the first election battle for the Bundestag, twenty years ago in the autumn of 1949.

DU/CSU waving the banner: "We want no Socialism in this country" won 139 seats, excluding the Berlin members who are not able to vote; this was only eight more than the SPD's 131.

In 1949 31 per cent of the electorate voted for CDU/CSU. SPD obtained their best result since the time of the Weimar Republic with 29.2 per cent. FDP received 11.9 per cent and won 52 seats.

Among the "others" in 1949 there was a comparative success with 80 of the 402 seats, that is to say almost one fifth.

At this time, Adenauer, who was 73, obtained a majority of one (his own) vote and had the courage to form a coalition government with the FDP and the "German Party" (the party to which Seebohm, Hellweg and von Merkatz belonged, all of whom later went over to the CDU) in order to combat a strong opposition party.

### Impossible coalition

A grand coalition with the SPD would have been impossible since both parties insisted on holding the Economic Affairs Ministry, yet each had vastly differing ideas on economic affairs.

Another difference in 1949 was that the parties did not need to obtain five per cent of the votes to ensure entry into the Bundestag All they needed was five per cent of the votes in any one Federal state.

SPD received probably their greatest election shock since the War in the 1953 campaign. As a result of the success of Ludwig Erhard's economic policy and the crushing of the East Berlin workers' rising in June that year the Allensbach Public Opinion Poll Institute predicted an election success for CDU/CSU of 34.5 to 38.5 per cent against the SPD's 27.9 to 31.5 per cent.

In fact CDU/CSU won 42.5 per cent, amounting to 243 of 487 seats and almost the absolute majority. The party's growth rate over four years was almost fifteen per cent.

This was the largest victory of any party in a democratic Germany at any time. Even the National Socialists in March 1933 had "only" obtained 43.9 per cent of the votes, and that with the aid of the terror campaign which was already well under way.

For the SPD which only collected 28.8 per cent in 1953 something was disastrously wrong. Party leaders were filled with consternation and feared "the beginning of the end of democracy".

Though the SPD may have been able to smile benevolently on their conqueror, Konrad Adenauer, in 1949, Ollenhauer, their leader in 1953 was a broken man. His light was seen in the full glare of television cameras for the first time, and he could not even congratulate the re-elected Chancellor.

The gesture of conciliation came this time from Hesse's SPD Prime Minister Zinn, who, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrat (Upper House) spontaneously congratulated Adenauer.

Some time elapsed before Adenauer's second cabinet was formed. The Chancellor groaned: "Rather six weeks of election campaigning than one week of forming a government any time!"

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Franz Josef Strauss was already among the most eligible men to become a minister. However, he turned down offers of the Youth and Family Affairs and Transport ministries. He finally became Minister without portfolio while waiting for greater things.

The SPD had the opportunity to become a popular party on the right, but decided to remain the proletariat's party.

The 1957 account reads thus: CDU/CSU won 50.2 per cent and the absolute majority. SPD obtained 31.8 per cent and the FDP 7.7 per cent.

This victory for the "union" parties was preceded by a vicious election campaign, which threatened to destroy peace on the domestic political front.

The atmosphere was poisoned by Adenauer's oft repeated statement that a win for the Social Democrats would be "an integral part of the destruction of the Federal Republic".

The Chancellor continued: "Serious minded politicians in other countries would have expressed their concern at a takeover of the government by the SPD since this would have negated all we have done for the people in the Federal Republic".

The battle continued with such exchanges as the rhetorical question "Ollenhauer rather than Adenauer? " and "Marxism rather than Christianity? " The SPD's tolerance of Moscow was reproached.

The central committee of the Catholic Church in this country expressed its opinion on the election thus: "We assure you that God's justice prevails over your election campaign.

The opponent on the home front was thus branded as an enemy of the nation and god-forsaken ideologist.

The obvious helplessness of the reliable, plain-speaking party worker Ollenhauer is the face of such massive attacks undoubtedly brought the SPD concealed sympathy at this time, which only paid off later.

Adenauer's victory was certainly founded less on his way of attacking the election campaign than on the politics he exercised, for example his work to get the Federal Republic into Nato in 1955. At the same time he had helped to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow and had brought about the repatriation of soldiers still imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

One telling factor of 1957 for the SPD was that they realised that must take large steps in the direction of CDU/CSU with regard to their foreign and economic policies and generally speaking adopt a far more realistic attitude.

To the electoral good fortune of parliamentary democracy which exists on the ability of the opposition party to bring about dissolution of the government without a revolution, the SPD managed to achieve this in the sixties.

After his election victory in 1957 Adenauer, despite his absolute majority, wanted to form a coalition again with the Free Democrats (FDP) and the German Party (DP); The FDP were startled when it recognised the tactics which Adenauer's party used to bring about the successful integration of the parties that is to say for his giant party to swallow up the two small ones.

So the FDP stuck by its decision outlined in its election manifesto not to enter upon any coalition with a party which held an absolute majority.

Surprisingly it took more than five weeks for Adenauer to complete his list of cabinet ministers. It was difficult for him to reconcile the diverse wishes of left and right wings, Protestants and Catholics, northerners, southerners and westerners The Chancellor was put to particularly great pains to replace the over-cautious Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer by Franz Etzel.

The 1961 election campaign was dominated by the question – how long the ever-victorious Adenauer, now in his 86th year should stay as king-pin of a responsible government.

Adenauer was showing very great signs of age particularly as a result of his two-year battle over the question of candidature for the Federal Presidency. The CDU, making a virtue of necessity, was all for its fourth occupancy of the chancellor's office. The self-aware Bavarian CSU wanted a limitation of a year so that Ludwig Erhard's "election locomotive" could be coupled up.

The FDP based its election campaign on the principle: We are with the unions but not with Adenauer. The SPD, which in the meantime had managed to cause the "revisionist" Bad Godesberg programme to be passed, was for a government by all-party coalition.

This election brought the CDU/CSU 45.3 per cent, the SPD 36.2 per cent and the FDP 12.8 per cent.

FDP leader Erich Mende took a stand against the SPD having any part in the government. Coalition negotiations dragged on. The wise old tactician Adenauer tried to play off the SPD against the FDP and at the same time combine these two in opposition to the CSU. Negotiations went on until November and Adenauer remained semi-successful. Two years later in 1963 Erhard was to take over the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition. The FDP was reproached for wasting themselves. Adenauer received only 258 votes in favour of his re-election. 206 members voted against 26 abstained and 10 votes were invalid.

In 1962 the government was beset by the 'Spiegel affair' which led to the fall of Strauss. In 1963 Adenauer stepped down and Erhard formed a new coalition which once again came through the elections with flying colours in 1965. The Union parties received 47.6 per cent, the SPD 39.3 per cent and the FDP 9.5 per cent.

In the autumn of 1966 the financial crisis in the Federal economy led to the break-up of the small coalition, the fall of Erhard and the SPD participating in the Federal government for the first time.

Looking back it is interesting to note the differing lengths of time taken after each election to form and swear in the new government. In 1949 it was 36 days, in 1953 – 45 days 1957 – 39 days, 1961 – 65 days and 1965 - 37 days.

*Peter Diehl-Thiele*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 September 1969)

# Pollsters play too many games

Public opinion pollsters have contributed much towards tension, excitement and entertainment during the election campaign and on polling night.

But that is about all that can be said in their favour.

Those institutes which gave up making prognoses as election day approached or employed an independent observer such as Professor Wildenmann from Mannheim, who pointed out the difficulties of making predictions at all and himself foresaw a roughly five per cent share of the poll for the NPD, were the ones which came off best.

Those institutes which put on a bolder front and, immediately after the polling booths closed, broadcast the results of their final survey to the waiting public with great ceremonial put on a brave face about an hour later when they proved to all and sundry to have been false prophets.

The public and politicians have no grounds to regret this. On the next occasion the public will probably regard the all-too-self-assured statements and statistic more as a parlour game than as a reasoned conclusion to scientific research.

Many politicians who have listened cedulously to these attempts to gauge trends in the electorate have probably come to the conclusion that reactions to public opinion polls are no real substitute for political action. And this is not only true with regard to the pre-election struggle.

(Handelsblatt, 30 September 1969)

# No NPD members in Bundestag

The National Democratic Party (NPD) will not enter the Bundestag. This was the best piece of news on election night.

All democratically minded politicians in Bonn allowed themselves a sigh of relief as it became certain that the NPD had failed to surmount the five per cent barrier

The attempt to halt the neo-Nazi right-wing extremist party in its tracks by political means rather than imposing an outright ban on it had succeeded.

The signs are that the NPD will now lose support.

One English journalist was of the opinion that it would have been a catastrophe for the Federal Republic if von Thadden's men had made their way into the Bundestag.

This seems to be a little exaggerated, but this journalist is not alone in this opinion.

Other countries from Finland to Italy, from Russia to America have a fixed idea about the return of Fascism to this country, with their minds turned on the times of Hitler's Brownhirts, Nuremberg rallies and the Gestapo.

One meagre per cent more would have sent the NPD in triumph into the Bundestag, put the rest of the world in consternation, and set back this country's democracy by several years.

This is a load off our minds. The acute danger is over. The world is now firmly convinced that democracy may work in the Federal Republic.

But the NPD lives on! The roots of a dangerous new Fascism are still there.

This is one task which we must set about in the coming years, although it may be a long and painful process.

Our democracy must not be a question of estimates, tossed around by public opinion pollsters in the future.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 September 1969)

## THINGS SEEN

# The motor car as a work of art and beauty

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

"Animation of the object" was the rather poetic, pathetic title of an essay written in 1961 by the French critic Pierre Restany for a periodical in this country called *Das Kunstwerk* (Work of Art).

In it he described the essence and programme of a movement that has just been initiated by him.

Restany's new direction, just like Pop Art which is causing such a stir in America today, was a movement opposed to complete abstraction. It was a new form of realism. But Restany did not want to tire himself out on the traditional imitation of objects by means of oil on canvas. Both American Pop artists and French nouveaux realistes take the object itself and place it in the gallery as a work of art or as a substitute for a work of art.

That was not as new as many enraptured or outraged art enthusiasts would have it. Marcel Duchamp elevated the naked, inanimate object to a "ready-made" with visual effect shortly before the First World War in New York. When Andy Warhol began to draw tins of Campbell's soup people talked of a new Dadaist movement from which Pop art arose.

But there is at least one prior example for the animate object torn from its proper context and introduced into a new, often poetic, context.

Warhol's European counterpart is Arman or Armand Fernandez, to give him his proper name. When he assembled everyday objects in glass jars and called them accumulations or portraits of everyday objects, Irving Hershel Sandler proposed that this should be termed neo-Merz after the Merz art of the great Kurt Schwitters, the Hanover born artist who died in exile in England in 1948. From this arose a new realist movement, the objective realism of the sixties.

We have Christos Joachimides, the Greek art critic living in Berlin, to thank that Arman's *Accumulations Renault* can now be seen during the Berlin Festival weeks. The only other places they have been on show are in the Stedelijk in Amsterdam and the Paris Musée des Arts.

They are undoubtedly a climax in the new European realism and can only be compared with Pop Art highlights such as Warhol's portraits of Marilyn Monroe or Lichtenstein's comic strips.

Arman takes the motor car, the fetish and symbol of modern industrialised society. And what object is more appropriate to show additionally all the moot social points in the form of object art?

Arman is French and was born in Nice in 1928. Like his now dead companion Yves Klein who was also born in Nice Arman has something of an illusionist about him.

Today more than ever it seems that technical objects serve as "ready-made" art. There is no doubt that a Boeing 727 in flight is one of the most beautiful modern sculptures imaginable.

Arman has something else in mind. He conjures the motor car into the aesthetic realm of traditional artisctic concepts. He takes the individual parts, paints or sculpts with them and produces pictures or sculptures where the parts no longer play any role in the aesthetic essenoe.

But all the trimmings remain part of day to day high capacity industry. Arman is showing how much beauty, proportion and exactness of conception is present on the production line. From the same raw materials use by car manufacturers he composes works of art, impenetrable Chinese puzzles.

He piles mudguards one on top of the other and welds them together into an example of geometrical minimal art. Different coloured cables, "accumulated" in a fibre-glass container, result in a tachistic painting. Hans Hartung could not have done better with brush and palette. The new order in which individual parts are arranged corresponds to the new order in modern metallic sculpture.

Caulking, ignition cables, rear light sockets, service buttons, aire filters, ventilation grilles, rear-view mirrors and Renault shapes are all part of an object art where the object remains an object but is also affected by the animation mentioned by Restany.At a certain point this is a matter of balance. The observer needs only to possess the power of sight to discover a work of art in any object. Anyone who can see art does not see it only in a museum. Anyone who observes the individual parts of a technical construction from a creative point of view will be able to imagine them in a museum.

And Arman puts them in a museum. He restores the connection between reality and artistic potential. He surmounts the naturalism of the motor car which could have realistic importance when the role that the motor car plays today is considered.

The exhibition is an eye-opener for art enthusiasts, devotees of everyday consumer goods and licence holder of all classes.

*Heinz Ohff*

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 September 1969)



A corner of the Arman exhibition

(Photo: Hilde Z

# Cologne's art market expands representation

No longer will the Cologne art market, being held for the third time from 11 to 19 October, be the exclusive exhibition of twenty or so progressive art dealers from this country.

In its role the market has attracted many other events which will conveyed to the people, Dr Kurt Hackenberg, head of Cologne's cultural affairs office, recently announced to the press.

The most spectacular of these events must be the New *Market on the Neumarkt* next to the art gallery. While the twenty-two established members of the Association of Progressive Art Dealers are in the Cologne Exhibition Rooms, trying to spread the fame of their equally favoured protegos, among passionate collecters and museum directors the New Market will be even more resplendent in its colour.

Here young gallery owners, dealers and art groups are free from rules and regulations and can introduce to the public modern art not yet recognised by the trade in general.

The Neumarkt is in the very heart of Cologne and 100,000 people pass through it every day. It immediateley sprang to the minds of the young artists that this was exactly the right place for them.

One of the initiators of this open market, Michael Siebrasse, said that anyone who felt the need to show himself to the public could exhibit his work without a jury or censor first having to pass it.

Michael Siebrasse is not in the least perturbed that belled stags and hovering angels are there together with all the happenings, poetry readings and similar activities. There is only one condition and that just for the purposes of organisation. All exhibitors must first report to Siebrasse.

There are only 12,000 square feet at the organisers' disposal. But thay confirm that everybody who wants to be there will find space. They calculate that about fourty artist will take part and the space will be apportioned accordingly.

But more is happening than the sale of paintings and sculptures from the fair stalls and lorries being used as makeshift stands, The demonstration of spontaneous art should be at least as important. Concerts with Free Jazz and Beat and other events should round off the programme on the Neumarkt.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 23 September 1969)

# Experiments at Wuppertal's School of Commercial Art

Hannoversche Allgemeine
ZEITUNG

The volume is entitled *Excerpts* but it seems to be more than this. It is a full, balanced work from the Commercial Art School at Wuppertal, produced by the department of graphic design and its work group dealing with the film. Its subject matter is information and advertising.

This is not the normal starting point for cineasts and it is rather new. Two years ago Wuppertal was the first commercial art school to introduce the subject of film into its syllabus not, or rather not only, as a means of artistic expression but as a medium of visual communication.

This was not just to fill a gap in the courses of study offered. Its primary aim was to open up the possibilities of the moving picture— and its wordwide fascination— in this direction. Considering the normal quality of film advertisements this intention must have been the result of a great deal of pioneering spirit.

The results of this twofold innovation (threefold really— the municipal authorities subsidised it.) are now recorded in this visual statement of accounts.

Twelve films are spread out over several pages. The excerpts speak for themselves and leave nothing unsaid.

The course of study kept students to a systemacitc visual experiment. According to their own inclinations they could choose between ordinary films, cartoons and experimental films. Only the conception was controlled. A maximum of communicability was demanded.

The analysis of optical effects must go together with the analysis of the material and this often resulted in the same thing. As the students were dealing with information and advertising their films are concerned with information and advertising in all its facets. Motivation is studied as is market research, manipulation and the activities of advertising agencies.

The outcome has admittedly not been films advertising traditional advertising. With the thoroughnees of market researchers they have reached the opposite conclusion ("... the metamorphosis from rhetoric to critical information is pretence.") and use a lot of common sense in their campaign for a new type of advertising.

To this end these film strips offer something that obviously goes hand in hand with clarity of conception and criticism. They are based on new artistic directions.

Cartoons are deliberately kept simple or are of an amusing inconsequentiality, they have an elegant grace or a superficial picturesque importance. Films such as the excellent contribution *What does the Protestant Church do with the tithes it receives?* show that this genre has not become bogged down in caricature.

Even the smallest studies show that ordinary films need not be dull when used as advertisements and equally that experimental films need not necessarily be too high-flown or extravagant.

The elastic term "communication" can then be tied down. The slogans of the work group are focussed on the future. Only one seems like a sigh: "Every apparatus in clumsy including that of a school." But when the reader has perused the volume it sounds more like a phrase of triumph.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 September 1969)

## THINGS WRITTEN

# New image of Beethoven from edited notebooks

In about ten years it will be possible to read all the private and professional conversations of Ludwig van Beethoven, which took place in the last decade of his life, the period when he was completely deaf.

Dr Karlheinz Köhler, head of the music section of the East Berlin National Library has been working since 1963 at the first complete edition of the 138 extant notebooks listing details of the conversations which were the only way the deaf composer could communicate with the world around.

Why is the task taking Dr Köhler so long? He explains: "The main reason is that most of the notes are not Beethoven's own – he could speak, after all– but were written in the notebooks by other people.

"These people must first of all be identified and then their handwriting must be deciphered. Afterwards annotations must be made so that these one-sided conversations can be understood."

Beethoven's own notes are very revealing for everybody who is not concerned with idealising, but is interested in the man himself as the really was.

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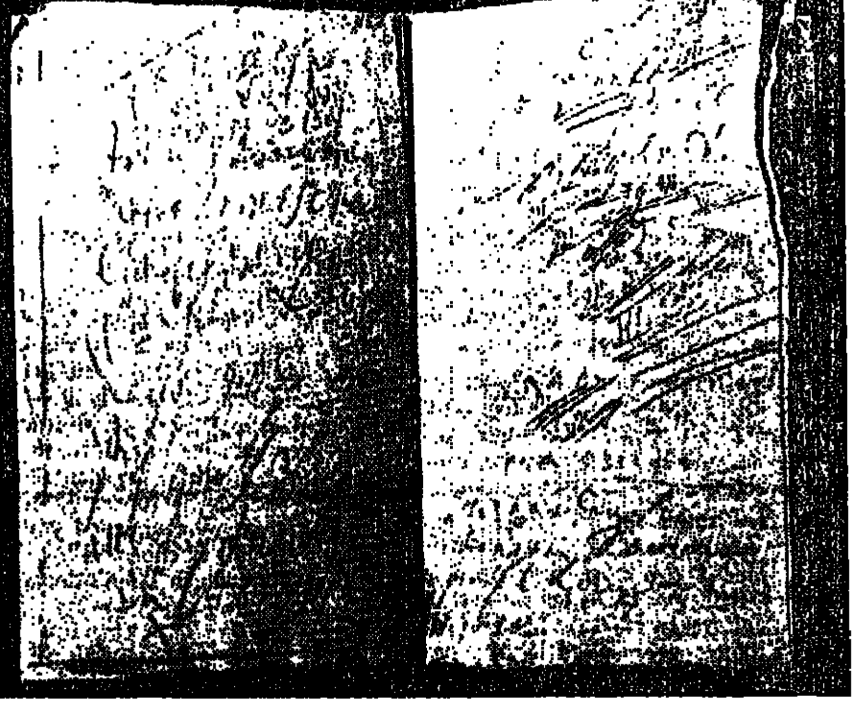
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(Photo: Helmut Neuper)

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(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 September 1969)

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Werner Egk, President of the Music Council, stressed that such a central advisory and administrative body was indispensable.

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The Music Council plans to follow up this quantitative analysis with a qualitative study, as soon as possible.

(DIE WELT, 20 September 1969)

## THINGS SEEN

# The motor car as a work of art and beauty

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

"Animation of the object" was the rather poetic, pathetic title of an essay written in 1961 by the French critic Pierre Restany for a periodical in this country called *Das Kunstwerk* (Work of Art).

In it he described the essence and programme of a movement that has just been initiated by him.

Restany's new direction, just like Pop Art which is causing such a stir in America today, was a movement opposed to complete abstraction. It was a new form of realism. But Restany did not want to tire himself out on the traditional imitation of objects by means of oil on canvas. Both American Pop artists and French nouveaux realistes take the object itself and place it in the gallery as a work of art or as a substitute for a work of art.

That was not as new as many enraptured or outraged art enthusiasts would have it. Marcel Duchamp elevated the naked, inanimate object to a "ready-made" with visual effect shortly before the First World War in New York. When Andy Warhol began to draw tins of Campbell's soup people talked of a new Dadaist movement from which Pop art arose.

But there is at least one prior example for the animate object torn from its proper context and introduced into a new, often poetic, context.

Warhol's European counterpart is Arman or Armand Fernandez, to give him his proper name. When he assembled everyday objects in glass jars and called them accumulations or portraits of everyday objects, Irving Hershel Sandler proposed that this should be termed neo-Merz after the Merz art of the great Kurt Schwitters, the Hanover born artist who died in exile in England in 1948. From this arose a new realist movement, the objective realism of the sixties.

We have Christos Joachimides, the Greek art critic living in Berlin, to thank that Arman's *Accumulations Renault* can now be seen during the Berlin Festival weeks. The only other places they have been on show are in the Stedelijk in Amsterdam and the Paris Musée des Arts.

They are undoubtedly a climax in the new European realism and can only be compared with Pop Art highlights such as Warhol's portraits of Marilyn Monroe or Lichtenstein's comic strips.

Arman takes the motor car, the fetish and symbol of modern industrialised society. And what object is more appropriate to show additionally all the moot social points in the form of object art?

Arman is French and was born in Nice in 1928. Like his now dead companion Yves Klein who was also born in Nice Arman has something of an illusionist about him.

Today more than ever it seems that technical objects serve as "ready-made" art. There is no doubt that a Boeing 727 in flight is one of the most beautiful modern sculptures imaginable.

Arman has something else in mind. He conjures the motor car into the aesthetic realm of traditional artisctic concepts. He takes the individual parts, paints or sculpts with them and produces pictures or sculptures where the parts no longer play any role in the aesthetic essence.

But all the trimmings remain part of day to day high capacity industry. Arman is showing how much beauty, proportion and exactness of conception is present on the production line. From the same raw materials use by car manufacturers he composes works of art, impenetrable Chinese puzzles.

He piles mudguards one on top of the other and welds them together into an example of geometrical minimal art. Different coloured cables, "accumulated" in a fibre-glass container, result in a tachistic painting. Hans Hartung could not have done better with brush and palette. The new order in which individual parts are arranged corresponds to the new order in modern metallic sculpture.

Caulking, ignition cables, rear light sockets, service buttons, aire filters, ventilation grilles, rear-view mirrors and Renault shapes are all part of an object art where the object remains an object but is also affected by the animation mentioned by Restany.At a certain point this is a matter of balance. The observer needs only to possess the power of sight to discover a work of art in any object. Anyone who can see art does not see it only in a museum. Anyone who observes the individual parts of a technical construction from a creative point of view will be able to imagine them in a museum.

And Arman puts them in a museum. He restores the connection between reality and artistic potential. He surmounts the naturalism of the motor car which could have realistic importance when the role that the motor car plays today is considered.

The exhibition is an eye-opener for art enthusiasts, devotees of everyday consumer goods and licence holder of all classes.

*Heinz Ohff*

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 September 1969)



A corner of the Arman exhibition

(Photo: Hilde Zei)

# Cologne's art market expands representation

No longer will the Cologne art market, being held for the third time from 11 to 19 October, be the exclusive exhibition of twenty or so progressive art dealers from this country.

In its role the market has attracted many other events which will convey art to the people, Dr Kurt Hackenberg, head of Cologne's cultural affairs office, recently announced to the press.

The most spectacular of these events must be the New *Market on the Neumarkt* next to the art gallery. While the twenty-two established members of the Association of Progressive Art Dealers in the Cologne Exhibition Rooms, try to spread the *fame* of their equally favoured proteges, among passionate collectors and museum directors the New Market will be even more resplendent in its colour.

Here young gallery owners, dealers and art groups are free from rules and regulations and can introduce to the public modern art not yet recognised by the trade in general.

The Neumarkt is in the very heart of Cologne and 100,000 people pass through it every day. It immediateley sprang to the minds of the young artists that this was exactly the right place for them.

One of the initiators of this open market, Michael Siebrasse, said that anyone who felt the need to show himself to the public could exhibit his work without a jury or censor first having to pass it.

Michael Siebrasse is not in the least perturbed that belled stags and hovering angels are there together with all the happenings, poetry readings and similar activities. There is only one condition and that just for the purposes of organisation. All exhibitors must first report to Siebrasse.

There are only 12,000 square feet at the organisers' disposal. But thay confirm that everybody who wants to be there will find space. They calculate that about fourty artist will take part and the space will be apportioned accordingly.

But more is happening than the sale of paintings and sculptures from the fair stalls and lorries being used as makeshift stands, The demonstration of spontaneous art should be at least as important. Concerts with Free Jazz and Beat and other events should round off the programme on the Neumarkt.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 23 September 1969)

# Experiments at Wuppertal's School of Commercial Art

Hannoversche Allgemeine
ZEITUNG

The volume is entitled *Excerpts* but it seems to be more than this. It is a full, balanced work from the Commercial Art School at Wuppertal, produced by the department of graphic design and its work group dealing with the film. Its subject matter is information and advertising.

This is not the normal starting point for cineasts and it is rather new. Two years ago Wuppertal was the first commercial art school to introduce the subject of film into its syllabus not, or rather not only, as a means of artistic expression but as a medium of visual communication.

This was not just to fill a gap in the courses of study offered. Its primary aim was to open up the possibilities of the moving picture– and its wordwide fascination– in this direction. Considering the normal quality of film advertisements this intention must have been the result of a great deal of pioneering spirit.

The results of this twofold innovation (threefold really– the municipal authorities subsidised it.) are now recorded in this visual statement of accounts.

Twelve films are spread out over several pages. The excerpts speak for themselves and leave nothing unsaid.

The course of study kept students to a systemacitc visual experiment. According to their own inclinations they could choose between ordinary films, cartoons and experimental films. Only the conception was controlled. A maximum of communicability was demanded.

The analysis of optical effects must go together with the analysis of the material and this often resulted in the same thing. As the students were dealing with information and advertising their films are concerned with information and advertising in all its facets. Motivation is studied as is market research, manipulation and the activities of advertising agencies.

The outcome has admittedly not been films advertising traditional advertising. With the thoroughnees of market researchers they have reached the opposite conclusion ("... the metamorphosis from rhetoric to critical information is pretence.") and use a lot of common sense in their campaign for a new type of advertising.

To this end these film strips offer something that obviously goes hand in hand with clarity of conception and criticism. They are based on new artistic directions.

Cartoons are deliberately kept simple or are of an amusing inconsequentiality, they have an elegant grace or a superficial picturesque importance. Films such as the excellent contribution *What does the Protestant Church do with the tithes it receives?* show that this genre has not become bogged down in caricature.

Even the smallest studies show that ordinary films need not be dull when used as advertisements and equally that experimental films need not necessarily be too high-flown or extravagant.

The elastic term "communication" can then be tied down. The slogans of the work group are focussed on the future. Only one seems like a sigh: "Every apparatus in clumsy including that of a school." But when the reader has perused the volume it sounds more like a phrase of triumph.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 September 1969)



## THINGS WRITTEN

# New image of Beethoven from edited notebooks

In about ten years it will be possible to read all the private and professional conversations of Ludwig van Beethoven, which took place in the last decade of his life, the period when he was completely deaf.

Dr Karlheinz Köhler, head of the music section of the East Berlin National Library has been working since 1963 at the first complete edition of the 138 extant notebooks listing details of the conversations which were the only way the deaf composer could communicate with the world around.

Why is the task taking Dr Köhler so long? He explains: "The main reason is that most of the notes are not Beethoven's own – he could speak, after all– but were written in the notebooks by other people.

Dr Köhler is the third person to try to get to grips with this jumble. The only publication to date which has been acceptable to eyperts was published by the musicologist Schünemann in the war years. It comprises three volumes each covering thirty notebooks. First of all Köhler added to this and published a further seventeen notebooks last year.

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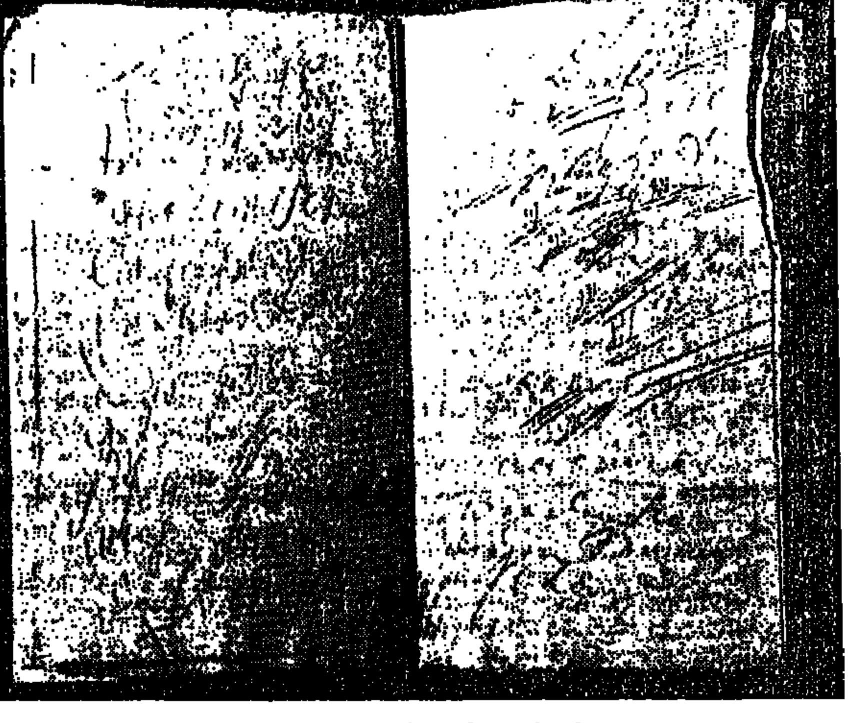
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(DIE WELT, 20 September 1969)

■ EDUCATION

# Goethe Institute's 1968 annual report

At a press conference in Munich Dr Werner Ross, the director of the Goethe Institue, and his staff introduced the 1968 annual report giving dernits on the present stage of progress.

Years of experience have shown that the Goethe Institute's twin function of propagating German language and German culture abroad was a step in the right direction.

The Institute's foreign branches give language lessons in 115 cities all over the world. This is of more than practical value as it helps to foster interest in German culture. In 1968 the Bauhaus and Dada exhibitions organised by the programme department proved to be great attractions as did the "Brücke", an ensemble founded by the Goethe Institute for tours abroad.

Concerts, lectures and readings also met with success. Among the poets and novelists taking part were Hans Erich Nossack, Heinar Kipphardt, Siegfried Lenz, Alfred Andersch and Martin Walser.

Thanks to the dynamic central administration and the good work achieved by staff abroad teaching of the German language has steadily increased. In 1968 the language courses in this country were attended by 12,000 people. Abroad the number exceeded 70,000.

Further education courses held in various towns of the Federal Republic were attended by 485 teachers of German from 43 different countries. One and a half million went to the 5,051 cultural events organised abroad.

Expenditure for all this totalled 70,640,000 Marks of which 22,560,000 Marks were met by the Institute's income. The Foreign Office subsidy of 48 million Marks was 3.4 million Marks higher than in 1967. Even so it had not kept pace with the growth of the Institute. As the Institute's president, Peter H. Pfeiffer, wrote in the foreward, "Whereas improvisations were accepted yesterday, today perfection ex expected."

Even a growth in Bonn's donation of eight to twelve per cent annually would, according to the calculations of the central administration, allow only a modest development considering the slow growth in inflation. It would not allow the foundation of a new institute that was proving necessary.

Generally approved events such as seminars abroad instead of individual lectures and suchlike had to be out back.

In the annual report Peter H. Pfeiffer says that the profitability of the Institute's work is not to be measured according to material standards. "The profit," he says, "is spread through innumerable contacts with other nationalities, the fellow feeling that fosters and other subtle effects that cannot be recorded by any accountant in the world and usually remains hidden even to modern market research. There is only one yardstick, even if it is irritating: where there is success there must be more money."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1969)

# Commercial school teaching via TV

Hessischer Rundfunk, the broadcasting company, is once again cooperating with the Wiesbaden Education Ministry by placing its communications media at the disposal of education authorities.

Further education plays a large part in this enterprise. The experiment begins with a television course integrated with teaching at commercial schools. For the first time 40,000 students in 1,600 classes– all beginners– will be able to sit in front of the colour television provided by the education authorities and receive direct education over the air.

It is the first time in Europe that all students of a single age group at one special type of school have participated in one experiment on this scale.

State secreatary Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brücher expects to derive useful experience from three areas, from the use of a modern teaching method, from experiences in the field of study television and information from teachers confronted by a new teaching method.

The National Institute for International Educational Research has been commissioned to carry out an accompanying scientific investigation.

The first stage of the experiemental television courses in Hesse's commercial schools offer four fields of study, sociology and politics, economics and law, electronic computer processing and technical drawing.

This is just an initial groping, a feeling of the way. It is not intended to be a complete education for future specialists. The introduction to computer processing transmitted in colour, is not intended to be instruction for future programmers. It is meant only to convey basic general information on the subject and clear up misleading beliefs about electronic brains.

And the course in technical drawing, also in colour, is directed at those who will have to read and work with technical designs in later professional life.

The political course avoids an enumeration of institutions. The programme are meant to warn viewers against possible manipulation through mass media. A television reporting team shows how a politician can be made to look pleasant or unpleasant while being interviewed just because of the position of the cameras. Young people can then learn how to observe television broadcoasts critically.

(Handelsblatt, 19 September 1969)



# English lessons for 4-year-olds

The space rocket falters and p[illegible] off the table. John and Hans, both [illegible] years old, do not let this fals[illegible] discourage them. They discuss th[illegible] ation together in Englisch and begi[illegible] again on their Apollo wooden [illegible] project. When laying the keel of [illegible] ship next day they spoke German.

Johan and Hans are two of the [illegible] children from this country and th[illegible] from the United States who were [illegible] from a group of over one hund[illegible] year-olds in Heidelberg to atte[illegible] newly opened kindergarten for [illegible] from the two countries.

Heidelberg educationalist Prof[illegible] Kratzsmeier states that it is the [illegible] Kindergarten of this type in the Ge[illegible] speaking world.

The professor believes that it is [illegible] too early to begin learning through [illegible] When the Heidelberg Mothers' [illegible] suggested that young children f[illegible] America and teh Federal Republic sh[illegible] be sent to the same kindergarten to l[illegible] a foreign language before atte[illegible] elementary school Professor Kratzm[illegible] immediately seized upon the idea.

In Viernheim, in the Federal state [illegible] Hesse, he is in charge of a course f[illegible] three-year-olds who are learning to re[illegible] though of course only German.

The bilingual kindergarten is [illegible] experiment. It is not intended that you[illegible] children from the two countries sho[illegible] just play together and pick up odd sc[illegible] of one another's language. The profess[illegible] has an exact method.

His plan is for two English and [illegible] German days at the kindergarten ea[illegible] week. On the German days only Germ[illegible] is spoken, on the English days on[illegible] English. No exception to this rule is brooked. Only this way can children g[illegible] to understand the instructions in [illegible] foreign language given to them while they play.

An American teacher is responsible fo[illegible] the English days and a colleague fro[illegible] Heidelberg takes over from her on t[illegible] German days. This rule must not [illegible] ignored either. Professor Kratzmeier sa[illegible] "For a child to be come bilingual peo[illegible] are very important. A child has no con[illegible] dence in a teacher who speaks a differe[illegible] language every day."

Professor Kratzmeier believes th[illegible] children quickly forget what they ha[illegible] learnt unless they see it in writing. Fo[illegible] this reason children must not cease lear[illegible] ing the foreign language after two years when they start elementary school.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 September 1969)

# A child's IQ and background

A child's intelligence can be aroused and helped along even before he starts schools.

This has been shown for the first timyin the Federal Republic by an experiment in Düsseldorf.

Statistics from the investigations of a school psychological counsellor in Düsseldorf show that pupil's performances reflect their upbringing.

Two year's grades at primary school is all it takes to show whether a child has come from a lower educational environment or whether he has received intellectual stimulus from the parental home. Pupils from higher social levels have a definite advantage on children from lower levels.

The experiment at Düsseldorf also showed how all pupils could have the same chances on starting. The intelligence quotients of 67 children from the lower social levels were measured before experimetns started. Then 58 of them, a[illegible] five-year-olds, attended nursery school classes for four hours every day. The other nine children had the same degree of intelligence as an equally strong con[illegible] trol group and remained in their customary environment.

The classes at nursery school stimulated the play of the children. They learnt to undertake community tasks. Physical education, music, painting, carpentry and model-making all stood on the timetable. The children were encouraged to make up stories and transfer actions into words.

The results were as follows. Of the 58 children 53 showed a considerable improvement in their intelligence quotient. Of the nine children who were not being controlled only one had made progress in the six months of the experiment.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 September 1969)



■ SCIENCE

# Bochum professor outlines mineralogical developments

Much was learned at the joint annual congress of the Federal Republic's Mineralogical Association and the Swiss Mineralogical and Petrographic Association held in Berne when Professor Schreyer of Bochum spoke of what the work of modern mineralogy actually involved.

One of the participants at the congress said that Professor's Schreyer's intention was to remove mineralogy from the frequent public belief that it consists of no more than collecting bits and pieces.

Mineralogists today have about 2,500 minerals and many hundreds of rocks to work on. The number cannot be fixed exactly because science has different definitions of what constitutes different rock types. The known number of minerals is augmented by frequent new discoveries, though hardly ever from collection, study and fieldwork. Usually discoveries are made when these rather humdrum looking samples are subjected to refined examination methods.

Dr Keller of Stuttgart told the Berne congress of a mineral that appears in rust and can now be identified. It may well prove that this new substance plays a significant role in the formation of rust which causes millions of pounds worth of damage every year.

The mineral was first discovered some years ago when scientists were examining iron that had rusted from the effects of sea water. It had at that time been given the name acaganeite.

Dr Keller was the first researcher to show that the mineral had been incorrectly classified. It had not been known that consisted of chlorine and had a completely different structure than was commonly supposed.

The successful synthesis of artificial diamonds by General Electric in 1954 was a great stimulus for high pressure and high temperature mineralogy. The process developed in Schenectady is used today scientific laboratories all over the world to simulate conditions under the earth's crust.

This method is limited to a maximum pressure corresponding to that felt 625 miles under the earth's surface. But it is possible with the help of spasmodic boosters to create pressures of around 1,00 kilobars for a fraction of a second. One kilobar is equal to 1,000 atmospheres. This leads to a full simulation of supposed conditions in the lower reaches of the earth's crust and the upper limit of the earth's centre.

Mineralogical experiments can today help to explain to conditions present in the formation of Alpine rocks. There was no obvious reason why these rocks, especially those of the Central Alps, showed quiet clear signs of the effects of conditions reigning some miles underground.

Dr Ackermann of Kiel and Dr Seifert of Bochum gave the congress at Berne as an example the rocks in Val Codera in the southern Alps which were formed by a pressure corresponding to a depth to a depth of 25 miles and a temperature of 900 degrees centigrade. Nobody has been so far able to explain how the rock in the Central Alps sank so deep into the earth in the relatively recent geological past and then rose again to the surface.

It can be established that these rocks were originally the usual scree rocks such as sandstone, marl and schist. Towers of these rocks, piled up miles high, formed the actual basis for the Alps some forty or fifty million years ago, or perhaps even before then. Only after the original formation of the Alps did the great metamorphosis occur and the scree rocks turned into coloured crystalline gneiss, granulate and mia slate.

Dr Jäger from Berne, a woman, reported to the congress on this regional crystallisation process which took place in the Alps. Radiometric tests show that the metamorphosis reached its climax about 27 million years ago. Unknown forces must have sunk the whole substance of the Central Alps into the depths of the earth's crust that was then beginning to form. This is the only explanation for the fact that all the coloured crystalline rocks contain red garnets, blue disthene, brown staurolithes and many other minerals. Only later did the giant rock formation rise again. Then it began to erode under the influence of the atmosphere.Today we can walk over rock that was once formed in the earth's crust.

But this is only one theory to explain the existence on the Alps of minerals that were formed in the centre of the earth. A second theory claims that the rocks did not sink as deep as is supposed. According to this theory a temporary warm front from the centre of the earth and pressure caused by compression from below and the sides created conditions necessary for high pressure and high temperature minerals.

Both theories have long been under discussion. Argument continued at the Berne congress but neither side could record a complete victory. The mystery of the Alps and of the metamorphosis of the original rocks is still waiting for explanation. (DIE WELT, 20 September 1969)

# No chromosome for a murderer

Society can be protected from sexual criminals most effectively by medical treatment and rehabilitation and nothing else.

This statement was the conclusion of a tree-day international congress of doctors, lawyers and journalists in Hamburg.

Dr Ferdinand Neumann, an expert on glandular disease, and Dr Ursula Laschet, head of the psycho-endocrinological department of a hospital in Rhineland Palatinate specialising in nervous diseases, reported to the congress on castration carried out by hormones.

This process does no harm to the gonads. Their function is temporarily suspended by drugs. While the sexual centres of the brain are out of action, said Dr Neumann, the patient could be treated and brought back into normal social life.

Dr Neumann added that the first social task of the delegate at the congress was to convince the public of the need for a liberal preventive system of punishment directed towards rehabilitation. The public's attitude towards sexual crimes must be made less narrow and more understanding and sympathetic.

Dr Jan-Diether Murken of Munich University's children's hospital spoke out against the report that murderers were characterised by the XYY chromosome composition. He claimed that it had not been proved that a child with this combination of chromosomes had the makings of a criminal. Dr Murken stated, "There is no murderers' chromosome and criminals cannot be detected while still in their infancy."

It was emphasised at the congress that the number of sexual offenders was decreasing.

But the question of how most effectively to protect our society against secual crimes could not be judged emotionally. Only one aspect was valid, the congress was told. People must ask themselves what scientific progress has recently been made in this field. Experiments in special rehabilitation centres have shown in the view of those attending the congress that medical treatment of offenders and their rehabilitation into normal life offers society the best protection against sexual offenders.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 September 1969)

# Men make money when young for age's ills

Hannoversche Presse

Men tend to think too little of their health in professional life, especially when young. They spoil their most precious possession, concluded an investigation by a private health insurance society.

From their investigation the researchers found out that sickness payments rise twice as much for men within a span of 45 years as for women.

The investigators find that the need for drugs and medicine increases sixfold with men – as long as prices are stable – while with women it only just triples. Even more serious is the difference in hospital payments. Men's share of total expenditure increases fivefold while the women's share does not even double.

Costs for treatment by general practitioners on their rounds increase fourfold for males. Again the female figure does not even double. Percentages are similar for costs of operations, dentures and medicaments. The male figure triples.

The investigation dealt with age groups of both sexes between 26 and 71 years old. The large difference between the rise of costs of men and women can generally be traced to the greater strain of a man's professional life.

It is often said in jest that in the first half of his life a man disregards his health in order to earn as much money as possible which he then spends in the second half of his life to restore his most valuable possession, his health. This is clearly shown by the investigation to have some foundation.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 September 1969)

# Chemists tackle the problem of food production in A. D. 2000

Only one tenth of the earth's land surface is available for food production. On spite of countless projects to irrigate the desert and breed hardy crops and vegetables there is little prospect that this ratio will change decisively. To ensure that there is enough food for the year 2000 – the population will then have risen from 3,500 million to over 6,000 million – it is necessary to increase food production per acre on land put to agricultural use.

The chemical industry has made important contributions towards the production of food for people in tomorrow's world as Professor B. Timm of Ludwigshafen said at the main assembly of chemists in Hamburg.

Striking examples are the production of artificial fertilizer from the nitrogen in the atmosphere and the development of effective insecticides and crop sprays. To grow, plants need primarily phosphates, potash and nitrogen. Phosphates and potash can be obtained from the earth in adequate quantities by relatively simple methods.

If the world demand in the year 2000 is to be met the annual production of fertilizer from nitrogen must be increased by 27 million tons to over 90 million tons. This presents no technical problem as large, efficient installations were developed some years ago.

Professor Timm believes that from the economic point of view it would be best if developing countries were to be supplied by the developed countries. But countries like to be self-sufficient and this often stands in the way of an exchange of goods. Factories have to be built locally in needy parts of Asia, Africa and South America to produce fertilizer.

A further possibility of increasing agricultural production lies in the use of insecticdes and crop sprays. One quarter of world food production is destroyed by damage to crops and vegetables. There is no available alternative to normal methods of plant protection as methods of biological control such as sterilisation and breeding types of beetle that do not eat plants are as yet unable to meet with success in practice.

Progress in the next few years will probably result in the production of insecticides suitable for all crops and vegetables and capable of fitting into natural biological harmony. Protection of crops will probably be augmented by biological methods to control pests. Chemical research has managed to produce special artificial bait which appeals only to certain sorts of insects.

Hunger reigns today in many parts of the world and can usually be traced back to insufficient supply of animal protein. High losses incurred when vegetable fodder is converted into animal products make it necessary for the animal organism to receive industrially produced protein in addition to plant food.

Yeast products manufactured from oil are not suitable for human nutrition but they can be mixed in with fodder as valuable nutritional ingredients of an animal's diet. The use for urea to increase milk production and antibiotics specially developed for animal nutrition should also be mentioned in this context.

This type of chemical aid promises that animal produce will double in the next few years even though the same amount of vegetable fodder will be used. The nutritional problems of the ever-increasing world population ca be solved, said Professor Timm at the end of his speech. "The ways suggested by chemistry to guarantee and improve human nutrition contain nothing sensational, though they are far from being matter of fact. It needs no more than successful cooperation between branches of science and administration including everything from chemistry, technology and agriculture to the sphere of statesmanship to produce a better future for all people on this planet."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 September 1969)

## PROFILE

# Otto A. Friedrich to head Employers' Association

The Federal Republic Employers' Association (BDA) has one of this country's most colourful personalities from the ranks of industrialists to lead it into the seventies. He is Otto A. Friedrich.

The decision of the managing committee to propose Otto A. Friedrich as a candidate for the post previously held by Professor Siegfried Balke at this year's conference on 12 and 13 December in Munich will bestow upon Federal Republic industrialists a socio-political representative, who, unlike most personalities in this country's economics field, is not only a successful and modern indistrialist, but also a man with a high degree of learning.

Otto A. Friedrich shows an extraordinary involvement in social and political matters.

In him all the important qualities which go to make an outstanding president of the Employers' Association are present.

The fact that he is 67 years old strikes some people as a flaw. But his vitality should quickly win over even these sceptics.

Few things in the life of Otto A. Friedrich correspond to the normal idea of an industrialist's career.

The first surprise about him as that in the confusion and chaos of the early twenties he almost became a member of the Comunist Party.

Then he emigrated to America to try his luck, spending some of the hardest times of his life in New York. He started as a simple workman and ended his career as a business manager and partner with personal interests in the Flick company.

His background and childhood are also out of the ordinary. His father, who was a professor and a surgeon at Leipzig University died shortly after the First World War.

His mother who was born a noblewoman of the von Bülow family had to work as a shorthand typist to feed and clothe her four sons.

*Her eldest son, Carl Joachim, studied* economics at Heidelberg University, then left for America. He became a professor at Harvard and is still today one of the great names in political science.

Otto A. Friedrich was the second eldest son. He first of all planned to follow in his father's footsteps and studied medicine.

When the social upheaval of the immediate post-war years came, he only needed a little encouragement to turn his longing to help individual men as a doctor into the longing to help the vast mass of men by bringing about a reorganisation of social and economic affairs.

So he decided to study economics at Marburg, Königsberg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna.

For him the external impetus came from meetings with members of the Communist Party, who introduced him to the writings and thoughts of Karl Marx.

He was still a student when he married. He raised a family which he fed and clothed by lecturing on business management and sales techniques in Berlin. His eldest daughter has since married the *Speigel* columnist Ernst Hess (alias Peter Brügge).

His decision to emigrate to America came as a result of reading Henry Ford's autobiography, which he ploughed through in one night.

After his tough time in New York where he worked as a casual labourer he went to Akron, Ohio, scoured all the tyre manufacturers and finally obtained a job with Goodrich but still as a manual worker.

But luck was on his side. He was promoted to the sales department and in 1930 was sent to Berlin as head of the German branch of Goodrich.

From 1932 till 1939 he was simultaneously business manager of the Reich's Association of the German India-Rubber Industry and leader of various cartels. He extended the range of his international contacts as a member of the consumers council of the "International Rubber Regulation Committee" in London.

In October 1939 Albert Schäfer introduced him to the committee of the Phoenix Rubber Plant in Hamburg.

During the war he was among other things the industrial expert and business managerial chief of the Reich's India-Rubber concern.



Otto A. Friedrich (Photo: AP)

In conjunction with Albert Schäfer he re-built Phoenix Rubber after the war and from 1949 to 1965 he was chairman of its board of directors. In 1966 Friedrich Flick employed aim as business manager with a partnership in his holding in Düsseldorf.

During the time when the Federal Republic was being built up Otto Friedrich was a frinediend and at the same time an opponent of Ludwig Erhard. He was one of those industrialists who was never afraid to grip contemporary problems by the throat and drag them out into the open and attack them in discussions.

In the midst of the bitter discussions about Company Law as the newspaper strike called by the printing and paper union became the first socio-political crisis in this country's post-war history, Otto Friedrich pilloried the attitude of some industrialists, who set themselves up as something greater than God. He demanded that industrialists and unions should put their heads together and find joint solutions to the problems of employees. In this way he hopes to free industry from its submission and defencelessness with regard to unforeseeable changes in economic conditions.

On 17 January 1957 he was awarded the Freiherr vom Stein Prize for "liberal attitudes and shouldering of responsibility in contemporary economics". In his speech on this occasion he formulated his personal views of what social welfare policy should be. He demanded a wage policy aimed at allowing individuals to accumulate capital, the exploitation of gifts and talents of individuals for the benefit of the economy and genuine cooperation in industry as exemplified by Company Law.

This was at the beginning of 1957. It is wothwile noting that in the 1957 election campaign the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) made personal accumulation of capital an integral part of their political programme.

Otto Friedrich himself still admits th[at he] is a supporter of CDU/CSU even th[ough] many suppose that he is secret[ly in] sympathy with the Social Democrat[s].

Of course he has strong contact[s with] leaders in the Social Democratic [Party,] particularly Helmut Schmidt with [whom] he used to confer in a private 'Wed[nesday] Circle' during his time in Hambu[rg. His] eldest son is one of Helmut Sch[midt's] aides.

His demand for greater politi[cal and] social activities on the part of in[dustri]alists has always been an essential [part of] Otto Friedrich's outlook. In 1950 [he was] one of the founders of the Confe[deration] of Federal Republic Industry, a [member] of its managing committee an[d from] 1960 its vice-president and treasur[er].

During the Korean War he took [charge] of Phoenix and worked with the g[overn]ment as an adviser on the supply o[f raw] materials. Since 1957 he has be[en a] member of the managing committ[ee of] the Federal Republic Employers As[so]ciation and is now about to becom[e its] president.

According to Karl Otto Pöhl, for [many] years Bonn correspondent of *Volk[swirt]*, "Otto Friedrich's mental independ[ence] and his openness when dealing with [politi]cal problems enable him on many [oc]casions to act as a kind of cat[alyst,] binding together two opposites, cre[ating] compromises and syntheses and encour[ag]ing new developments."

His activity in the spheres of capi[tal] accumulation for employees (the Fr[ied]rich Plan) and for the further develop[ment] of cooperative effort between i[n]dustrialists and their employees have la[]belled him as a "progressive".

(Industriekurier, 23 September 19[69])

# VW-Russia cooperation

Volkswagen are said to be ready to start cooperative efforts with any country at any time. Their plant offers particularly worthwile facilities in the technical and economic spheres.

This was the message of the spokesman for the Volkswagen board, Herr Lotz in conversation with the soviet Minister for the Motor Industry who was leader of a delegation of Soviet experts which visited the Volkswagen plant in Wolfsburg on 19 September.

Lotz took this opportunity to point out the specialised experience of Volkswagen in building car production centres all over the world, even in completely different climatic conditions.

The Soviet experts proved to be highly impressed by the degree of automation at the Wolfsburg plant. Tarasov had already stated that cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union in the automobile industry would be very useful, when he visited the International Motor Show at Frankfurt.

A spokesman for Volkswagen stated that Eastern European countries would take on an important place in the long-term marketing policy of this, the largest motor factory in Europe.

Despite disappointing results to date it was hoped that in future that factory would be able to increase supplies of cars to people in Eastern Europe and gain a firm footing in these countries. He said that Volkswagen wanted to use any possibilities for negotiation which might lead to agreements by both sides to supply vehicles despite political problems which keep cropping up.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 September 1969)

# Boom's end is not far off!

The end of the high point of this country's economy is in sight, according to the Confederation of Federal Republic Industry in its latest economic analysis.

A comparison of the past three months over the same period last year has shown that the rate of increase has for the first time dropped below this year's level of rise.

The Confederation has attributed the high growth rate which still persists to a lasting elasticity in production. But working capacities are still being utilised to their limits.

In the raw material and production goods industries the high level of growth continues. Capital goods are still showing no signs of weakening, but the Confederation warns that there are omens pointing to a slackening in the investment trend.

The consumer goods industry has ceased to accelerate its rate of production. Price trends are said to be generally quiet. The economic boom has reached a plateau which many have considered impossible.

(DIE WELT, 24 September 1969)

# Increased trad[e] with East Bloc

It was possible to effect a great i[n]crease in the exchange of goods betwe[en] Comecon countries and the Federal Re[]public in the first six months of this ye[ar].

According to the Trade Fairs As[so]ciation (ADB) there was an increase [of] about 17 per cent from 3,500 to 4,[] million Marks over the same period la[st] year.

It was emphasised that there wa[s] substantial differences between impo[rts] into the Federal Republic from the[se] countries and this country's deliveries [to] Comecon nations.

Whereas Federal Republic exports to these countries rose by 400 million Marks to 2,400 Million Marks, showing a growth rate of 19 per cent which was a greater percentage increase than the growth rate for total experts which was only up by 17 per cent, the growth in this country's income for exports to Comecon nations (up 200 million Marks to 1,700 million) showed an increase of only 12 per cent which was a long way behind the growth rates for total imports into this country (up by 24 per cent).

Development of trade between this country and Comecon nations depends so the ADB emphasises to a large extent on our imports and those of other we[s]tern nations from Comecon states si[nce] the later can only increase their incom[e] from the West over a long term as the[ir] balance of trade grows more in their favour.

In connection with this the exchange of goods between Comecon nations and this country plays an important role since about 21 per cent of Comecon exports to western industrial nations go to the Federal Republic.

Despite this Comecon's share of the total foreign trade of this country is only about four per cent, which puts it on a par with this country's trade with, for example, Switzerland.

(Hannoversche Presse, 23 September 1969)



## INDUSTRY

# Berlin Fair emphasises importance of R & D

Modern industrial nations have secured their position on the world market thanks to two factors affecting their development: research and manufacturing. These two essentials have permated their efforts and fulfilled their aims.

The results of research are constantly being converted into newer products, and as production strides forward new problems are constantly being thrown up which will keep the researchers busy in the future.

There is no time for pausing and resting along the way, for the young nations are catching up in the technological field.

With the support of thousands and millions of Marks and other currencies in development aid they can compete on European and American markets, not only as fas as raw materials are concerned, but also with respect to end products.

The fact that the standard of living in their countries is often lower makes their economy more viable.

The Federal Republic Industries Fair in Berlin mirrored this change in the state of affairs in the world economy.

This Fair is in connection with the import exhibition "Partners in Progress" for the seventh time.

At the Fair, held on the ground surrounding the Berlin radio tower, visitors are given an impression of how the traffic in export and import goods all over the world will operate in the years to come.

At the first few fairs held at the Berlin radio tower the underdeveloped countries could only exhibit agricultural and mineralogical products and what their craftsmen and artists had created.

But on the European consumer market these rarities and specialities found only a limited number of interested parties. At the latest fairs it has become a matter of course that the developing nations put textiles, clothes and shoes on exhibition.

But the real novelty is what these countries have achieved in the way of new industry opening the way for themselves to an industrial partnership with Europe and America. Only by building up their own industries can the developing countries ensure the flow of currency required to boost their economic potential and raise the standard of living of their people.

This is the rational sense of development aid. It gives to these young nations the start and the impetus so that they can build up their own industries and eventually help themselves to overcome famine.

This is certainly a longer and more strenuous road to conquering famine, and is often made longer and more painful by political strife and belligerence. The Federal Republic is the third most prolific industrial nation after America and Japan. But many experts are of the opinion that in comparison with America this country shows that technologically speaking our little learning is a dangerous thing.



A Rolls Royce-Bristol plane engine on display in the British Pavilion (Photo: BERLINER AUSSTELLUNGEN, Pressestelle)

However, it cannot be denied that leading industrial concerns especially in the electronics and chemicals industries are in no way backward. These exceptions prove the rule.

In order to attain a high echelon in our dynamic world the Federal Republic must devote more money to research.

Just how tomorrow's production in the new branches of industry can be seen from impressive examples at the Radio Tower. The slogan for this year's exhibition is "Modern Research and Manufacturing Methods".

This need for development and manufacturing techniques which will stand up to future competition is particularly prevalent in West Berlin. Professor Karl Schiller, the Minister for Economic Affairs was justified in emphasising in his opening address that Berlin must continue to be built up into a place of research and development. The future of Berlin industries rests more and more on quality rather than quantity and mass production.

Wandering through the spacious halls and special exhibitions at the Radio Tower the visitor to the Fair comes across products from about 70 nations in Europe, America, Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. What is lacking is contributions from exhibitors in the Eastern Bloc. this country's immediate neighbours this is more than a surface flaw.

Berlin is prepared, however, to accept connections with and contributions from the Eastern communist countries including the German Democratic Republic as well as the tried and tested and indissoluable connections with countries in the West upon which our freedom and prosperity depends.

(Telegraf, 21 September 1969)

# More investment in motor industry

The 44th International Motor Show in Frankfurt closed on 21 September with the traditional car-horn concerto.

There were about 900,000 visitors to the Show of which around 10,000 came from abroad and the amount of business done exeeded all expectations.

Inspite of the severe credit restrictions which came into force on the opening day of the exhibition almost all the exhibitors expect to have contracts which will last them well into 1970.

The number of contracts on offer since the Show closed is estimated to be very high. The closing report states that Federal Republic motor manufacturers must make greater investments in future in order to ensure a greater demand. This country's motor trade cannot in any circumstances plan for stagnation. Rather it must seek every opportunity to extend its share of the European market since this is a factor which will affect its very existence in the years to come.

Sixty-two per cent of domestic car manufacturers, 65 per cent of producers of commercial vehicles and 54 per cent of the spare parts and accessories industry said that results were "better than expected". Over a third of exhibitors whose efforts were aimed specifically at the export market saw their expectations exceeded.

One third of the manufacturers of super-structures and trailers were not completely content. They saw their expectations with regard to export trade "not completely fulfilled."

Foreign exhibitors profited from the success of the Motor Show. They made good use of the advantages of shorter delivery dates for their own benefit. But according to the report foreign firms' capacities are largely exhausted.

One point worth noting particularly was the demand for greater safety measures in cars. The growing popularity of the larger car was viewed as a part of this trend and not only as a matter of prestige.

The greatest technical surprise of the exhibition was that customers seemed to throw aside their former caution with regard to automatic controls.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 September 1969)

# Prefabriacted prejudices

The great interest in the exhibition of prefabricated buildings in Ulm shows that this architectural trend is gaining ground in this country. With regard to private dwellings, where construction times and cost prices remain the most decisive argument, the public's old prejudices are disappearing more and more.

At the moment the number of one-family houses which are being erected in prefabricated form is estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 per year.

Exhibitors say that their offices are already beginning to feel the benefits of the Ulm exhibition. Manufacturers are expecting increased demand in the coming months if the capital market does not interfer with their calculations.

Neither the large-scale nor the small scale manufacturers of prefabricated buildings are speaking now of long-term delivery dates.

Some of the smaller producers raised their prices last year or just before the exhibition in Ulm. Okal, one of the largest producers, has guaranteed price stability until 1 April 1970. After this date price rises are not ruled out. On the other hand Neckermann will hear nothing of increased prices.

Advantages cost-wise in factories producing prefabricated buildings over conventional building methods are estimated by the manufacturers at ten to twenty per cent. To date very few producers of one-family houses have reached figures which make the price advantages of this method really obvious.

Manufacturers are caught in a vicious circle; they only produce small numbers of component parts so long as there are no striking price advantages but there are no striking price advantages as long as they are only producing limited quantities of component parts. But this is as yet no great problem.

Two manufacturing companies have already produced about 2,000 one-family prefabricated houses. They are Okal and Neckermann-Streif. Of the 300 to 400 manufacturing companies probably ten have managed to push up production to the level of 100 houses produced by machine in a factory every year. Very few of these companies can manage 500 units and more.

Strict legislation makes many variations imperative. The law prevents unconventional solutions to problems which would come as a matter of course from the factories and it also acts as a barrier to mass production. In Ulm a Hungarian model for a week-end villa is to be seen for the first time.

The general importer, Koga, a firm dealing with foreign trade is seeking a solution to the problem posed by legislation restricting week-end houses to limited numbers of component parts. The company is trying to start associations of architects, real estate contractors or financiers to obtain sites and to pay the initial expenses for buildin these houses.

There is good cause for thinking that hundreds of houses can be erected each year in this way. But the industry regards these plans with scepticism.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 September 1969)

# Hanover Fair changes

*Members of the Committee of Experts* for radio and television on the central electronics industry committee will no longer exhibit in conjunction with the Federal Republic Fairs and Exhibitions Organisation at the Hanover trade Fair for 1970 onwards.

The desicive factor in this decision according to the Fairs and Exhibitions Organisation is the change to the old opinion which now says that fairs and exhibitions are a very doubtful means of promoting sales in the electronics sphere.

This year's radio and television exhibition in Stuttgart has strengthened the opinion of Federal Republic manufacturers of radio and television equipment that apart from the great radio and television exhibition held every two years and which from 1971 will be international regional exhibitions should be held in the intervenong years.

These public shows should take place in different towns each time, so that a wide spectrum of the public is reached directly.

Such an opportunity is not offered by the Hanover Fair since this is a large industrial exhibition. In this respect the central committee of this country's electronics industry and the Federal Republic Fairs and Exhibitions Organisation in Hanover are in complete agreement.

Changing the functions of the Hanover Fair by direct contact with the consumer and expanding its scope so that it becomes a public exhibition is, according to the Fairs Committee incompatible with the interests of all exhibitors among which is a number of member firms of the radio and television experts committee which now, as ever, exhibits products of other kinds in the electronics sphere at the Hanover Fair.

The space previously devoted to exhibitors of radio and television equipment at the Fair will be given over to other branches of electronics to cover the demand which arises.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 September 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

# Electric town car kills two birds with one stone!




Claudius Dornier, son of the well-known aircraft designer, unveiled a prototype town car at last month's Frankfurt motor show. Following the virtual demise of the small car, which usually had an even smaller engine and proved a hindrance to traffic, increasing interest has been shown of late in the idea of a town car.

Stationary traffic threatens to bring cars on the move to a standstill in towns. Parking space is in short supply and the problem of long- and short-term parkers is acute. Thousands of urban motorists drive to work every morning and park in town centres, occupying enormous areas in which short-term parkers could have left their cars for an hour or so.

Meters and multi-storey car parks are one answer but, sad to say, many multi-storey car parks lease entire floors to firms in the immediate vicinity, with the result that their genuine capacity is strictly limited.

The ideal solution would be enormous car parks on the outskirts of of town and public transport that is such an attractive proposition that commuters would willingly park and ride. Unfortunately both this idea and that of split-level city centre traffic are as yet but wishful thinking.

An electric town car would unquestionably be the most elegant way of killing two birds – exhaust and noise – with one stone. For the time being, though, it is a distant proposition. Conventional lead batteries store too little energy and are far too heavy.

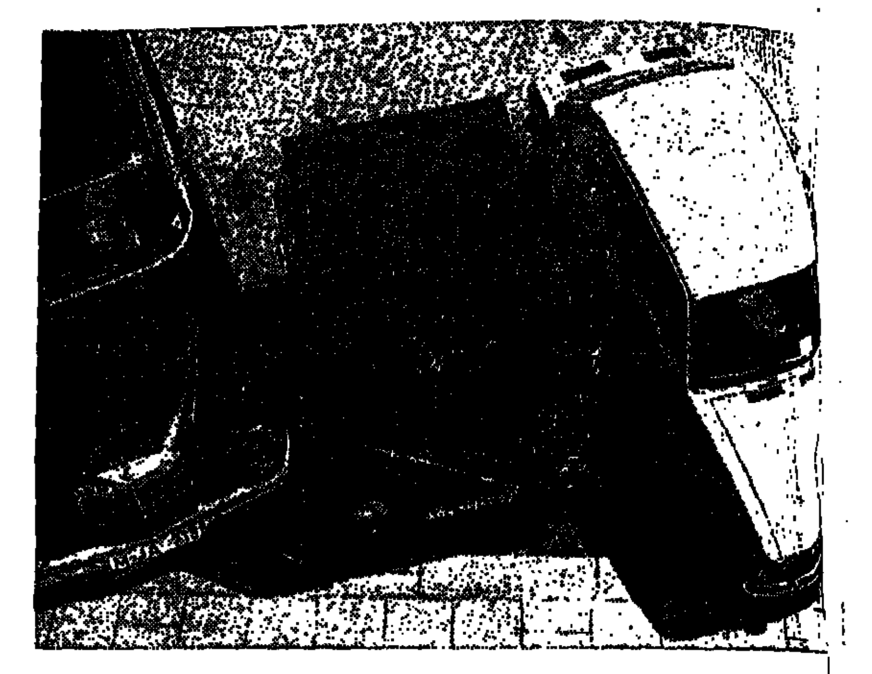
The greater energy density of zinc batteries may be the answer. General Motors recently unveiled a seventy-pound zinc battery capable of doing the work of 258 lbs of conventional battery. One of the major handicaps of electric cars in stop-and-go urban traffic is that starting the engine uses up a great deal of current.

Once before, in 1954, Dornier as an outsider exhibited a small car with doors at front and rear, the Dornier Delta with a 250-cc engine centrally mounted. It led in 1956 to the Zündapp Janus, of which about 10,000 were sold. The Delta/Janus was an original idea for fifteen years ago but it never really caught on.

The present prototype is economic to a degree. Designed to carry two adults and either two other people or the appropriate amount of luggage, the Dornier town car is intended to convey a payload of 700 lbs, or six and a quarter hundredweight.

In order to make good progress in city centre traffic the town car ought to be well endowed in cubic capacity. A one-litre engine under the floor, a thirty-horse-power four stroke model, would be just the job. In order to make driving and shunting as little trouble as possible fully automatic transmission is needed. The DAF variomatic fan belt drive would be ideal.

There are to be sliding doors on either side and in the interest of better allround vision the driver's cab, virtual a cube on wheels, is to be largely of glass. At the moment consists mainly of plastic-coated wood. Herr Dornier is thinking in terms of sheet aluminium for later models.



Parking with ease in town! (Photo: Dr.

The wheelbase is four foot four, overall length seven feet height five feet and width four foot eight. The prototype is thus so compact that it can be manoeuvred without difficulty into the smallest parking space. It can even edge in at right angles to the pavement.

The Fiat 500 is nine foot nine long, the British Leyland Mini ten feet, the Renault 4 twelve feet and the Volkswagen beetle thirteen foot three. These figures convey some idea of how important economic use of a small base is. For the time being the prototype has eight-inch Isetta wheels but even smaller wheels with more ground contact are under consideration.

To keep running costs down and reduce repair and service charges a tried and trusted engine that has got over its teething troubles is a must. The 850-cc Renault engine would be suitable but is remains to be seen whether it would be available for the Dornier-designed car (which Dornier himself, however, has no intention of manufacturing).

At the moment the prototype is powered by a Goggomobil engine. The Wankel engine under development by Fichtel & Sachs, which is rumoured to develop about twenty horse power, would be ideal.

According to Dornier it should prove possible to market between 5,000 and 10,000 units a year but in view of the fact that the trade considers a new model only worthwhile when sales exceed 200,000 and that chassis development costs fifty to sixty million Marks scepticism about town cars is understandable.

Uncompromisingly to design and manufacture a town car to sell at about the same price as a Volkswagen beetle, to roll off the assembly lines in appropriate numbers and to be serviced by a wide and efficient network of dealers is a risk that only major manufacturers can take.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 September 1969)

# Ferry Porsche – a man who very much knows his own mind

Other people go about business the way I went about school, Ferry Porsche says. He was an unenthusiastic scholar. His business performance, on the other hand, is best demonstrated by means of a fow facts and figures.

In twenty years his Stuttgart firm has reached an annual turnover of 330 million Marks, his sports coupés have gained a legendary reputation among both experts and snobs and his racing models have earned respect on racetracks all over the world.

This, then, is the difference between the way Ferry Porsche goes about business and the way others do.

A quiet-spoken man, he has decided views on the future of the individualist car. He certainly emphatically defends his opposition to uniformity of any kind. On this point Ferry Porsche is adamant.

Porsche did not for a moment think that he was meant when Kurt Lotz, Volkswagen's managing director, announced at the Frankfurt motor show, that further diversification was on the cards.

The two firms are merely interlinked. Porsche use Volkswagen's world-wide sales and service network and Volkswagen make considerable use of the Porsche design staff. Each have fifty-fifty share in the company behind the new VW-Porsche.

The idea of his life's work being digested by an anonymous major manufacturer is abhorrent to Ferry Porsche, particularly as it is coveted by all the big boys and cost experts forecast that he will not be able to hold out much longer.

Porsche strenuously denies any intention of merging. Despite manual assembly and high costs he reckons his profits are good average for the motor trade.



Ferry Porsche

(Photo: PORSCHE)

Many people feel Ferry Porsche is an anachronism because he believes a car is something different from a radio or a refrigerator. He does not deny the fact. "In my younger days, you know, people did not think of a motor-car as some kind of a uniform." He is like a man who stands by the good old Viennese coffee house in an age of self-service cafeterias.

He reckons nothing of the argument that he is going against the grain of developments. It is not the long runs of his cars that are meant to impress potential customers but rheir personality. "Cars are just that little bit different," he says, and his certainly are.

Porsche likes functional sports cars and detests serviceable automobiles. There is a difference and many manufacturers have fallen foul of it but not Ferry Porsche.

Having spent his life as a designer he is well able to draw distinctions and maintains that the trend towards uniformitis by no means all-powerful. "We do what the others are not in a position to do. We build sports cars right down to the smallest detail."

Unlike his father, who more often than not supervised the development of a model from the drawing-board to the proving-ground in a military manner, Ferry Porsche prefers to manage matters by means of a gentler approach.

This people who know the family say, is why the son was long overshadowed by his father and why to this day he is not equal to blunt behaviour around process.

It irritates Ferry Porsche no end that the market and the powers that be have put the motor industry into a strait-jacket, but he himself has no intention of capitulating to the trend.

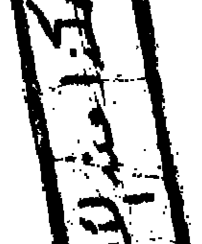
"Cars," he notes, "are my hobby and it is a happy man who is able to combine his hobby and his work." Ferry Porsche ought, then, to be happy. His cars are the product of Swabian hard work and Habsburg imagination and ought to be around for a long time.

Porsche patiently argues the point, whether the point in question is his leaning towards rear-mounted engines or racing as the avant-garde of design. "In theory, of course," he adds, "Nordhoff was right. You can design sensible cars without racing experience."

He hardly ever mentions the part he has played in designing famous Porsche models from the Cisitalia racing car to the series models of today. "I am not out for honours, you know."

Ferry Porsche prefers his hobby ("I live for it") and of all the inevitable honours that came his way on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday he will probably have most appreciated the present made him by his works engineers and staff: a special VW Porsche 914 with an eight-cylinder racing engine.

(DIE WELT, 19 September 1969)



■ THIS ODD WORLD

# An experiment in communal living in Cologne

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

In old age should not people decide independently if they want to spend the last years of their lives in the isolation of an old people's home? So long as a person feels young and active should it not be possible that such a person can work with people of a similar frame of mind using his talents and power to create something for the society in which he lives?

A group of architects, using the group name "Building Tower" have pledged themselves to these praise-worthy ideas. This group is working on a joint building project in the centre of Cologne.

The initiators of this scheme started off a whirlpool. In a very short space of time 80 people had expressed interest, in the main academics belonging to the Cologne Republican Club. Teachers, sociologists, lawyers and doctors are among these people. Most of them originally had the idea to build a home on the outskirts of the town. What were the factors that decided this group not to go out to the pleasant country side but to return to the city?

Herr Erich Schneider-Wessling, 38, is the leader of 'Building Tower'. He is the initiator of the project and he knows all the problems well. His main point is that it has become obvious that the 'city' has become a *location suitable* for Man to live in. The 'isolation from the family' and the need for more communication with people are further essential reasons for the planned joint living project which is expressed by the slogan "City Living".

What makes this project different from similar projects that have been undertaken in major cities in this country is that people will find themselves together in a living complex which will cover about 10,000 square yards, obviating the isolation of people, doing away with all previliges and enabling them to live together with other families with a high degree of community spirit and collective consciousness.

The architect and his colleagues are not just uttering wonderful words like togetherness and mutual cooperation. Their ideas about life in such a complex of buildings have already been expressed in concrete and precise terms. Among other things the plan of such a living complex incorporates facilities for just about every type and size of family.

*Schneider-Wessling says:* "Batchelors will be made to feel just as much at home here as the small or large family. Only hermits and petty bourgeois are unwanted here. They can stay where they are."

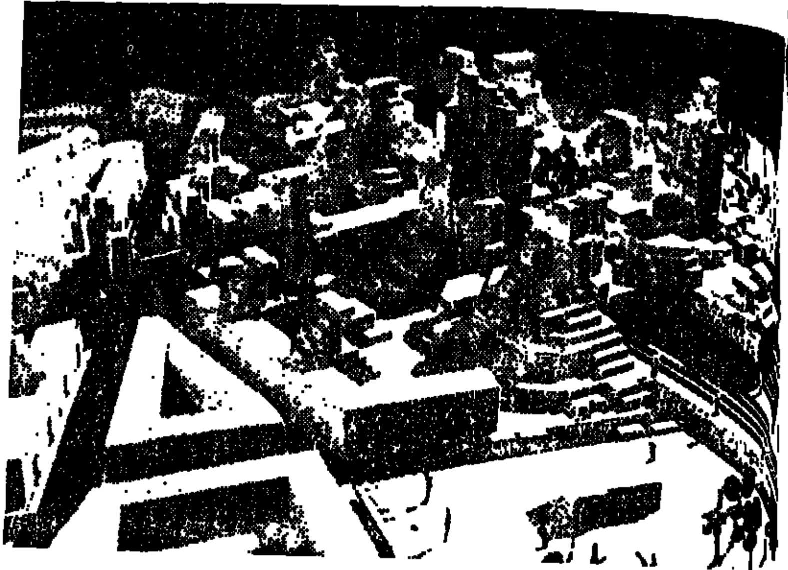
If anyone thinks that this plan excludes the private wishes of individuals he is wrong. Every family will have a separate flat adequately cut off from the neighbours. These will be the personal rooms with such necessities as a kitchen, living-room, bedroom and toilet.

The other rooms, among them guest rooms and children's playrooms will be included in an old water-tower already on the site. Hobby rooms, quiet rooms, a swimming pool, a cafe and various small businesses, such as a barber's shop, will complete this second section of the living complex, to be known as the public area.

The rooms in this area can, of course, be used communally by all members of the living complex who have bestowed upon themselves the status of an association of friends.

Many people consider such ideas a utopian irreality. Schneider-Wessling was able during the course of his studies in the United States and in South America to see how similar projects have already been put into operation successfully and he finds the idea quite normal. As an architect he is particularly interested in the aspects of this plan which tries a new to give life to the original functions of the big city.

Schneider-Wessling says: "Everyone wants to escape from the noise, small and pollution of the city. In his opinion this is not necessary if town-planners make efforts in the future to make life in the big city much more tolerable. They must attempt to cut the nuisance of noise, to help people shorten the distance betwwen their work and their home and give families the opportunity to live in a setting which meets all their requirements."


'Building Tower' project in Cologne
(Photo: Erich Schneider-W...

It is by no means the intention of those who initiated the 'City Living' scheme that people in cologne should look upon their housing complex later as a thorn in the flesh. On the contrary they want to be as open as possible and to give anyone else who is interested the opportunity to take part in the life of 'Building Tower'.

What the 'architects' want is for people to give up their egoism and fill themselves with community spirit.

The first difficulties have already started to occur. Not all of the interested people who have so far put their names down for this project are capable of raising enough capital for their own dwelling within the complex. Each person must contribute 2,000 Marks towards the community. On top of this the owner of a *private* dwelling must pay an individual rent of between four and 4.5 Marks per square yard.

Schneider-Wessling and his architects' group are hoping, however, that there will be a surplus in the finances which will help to subsidise parties interested who cannot raise enough money to pay these costs such as students, manual labourers and elderly.

The dream of the architect of 'City Living' is that sooner or later there will be no more people who have to go into old people's homes, no more children who have no kindergarten to attend and no more people who have to rely on state welfare.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 20 September 1969)

# Why people move house

The wish for larger accommoda... the reason why most people move ... according to a survey entitled "... Statistics on Accommodation" ca... out by the Nuremberg Building Insti... The survey looked closely at sixte... building projects in the Federal Repub... and West Berlin.

The Institute reports that those i... volved in the survey were asked: "W... are you prepared to change your pres... accommodation?" There were ele... possible answers in the survey.

As many as 2,091 persons, from t... 9,152 questioned, answered that th... were changing their *present* accom... dation because it was too small for th... needs.

1,214 persons *said that* they we... moving because they wanted to own th... own place.

A further reason for moving was gi... by 959 people they wanted to live ... more pleasant surroundings. Many, 92... fact, complained of faults in their pre... accommodation and 841 wanted to li... in a location more appropriate for bri... ing up children. 738 changed flats ... houses for professional reasons. Men... was made by 118 persons that they ... found another place to live because of ... heavy rents they were playing for pres... accommodation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit... für Deutschland, 22 September 19...)

# Europe's oldest pipeline

Bavaria is celebrating the establishment of the first pipeline in Europe 350 years ago, considered at the time one of the technical wonders of the world, with the issuance of a special stamp to mark the occasion and an exhibition dealing with salt production. The date of note was 1619, the beginning of the Thirty Years War.

The pipeline was the clever idea of Hans Reifen, a court engineer. He proposed to transport from Bad Reichenhall salt-spring water over a stretch of hilly country extending for 20 miles to Traunstein to the newly built salt works there because the woods on the spot had been so reduced it seemed impossible to operate.

The difference in height above sea level — 700 feet — between the two towns was overcome by the construction of six spring reservoirs, powered by pumps.

For the stretchs of the pipeling that were built on the ascent lead piping was used. For the non-inclined stretchs thousands of pieces of bored tinber were used, clamped together with pieces of iron. 9,000 tree trunks were used for this purpose. But the most amazing aspect of the project was that all was ready within a year.

The pipeline was built partly underground in the uneconomic regions of its passage and partly fixed to the steep rock-faces.

An additional ten months were needed before the salt-water first made its long way to Traunstein through these primitive pipes.

The project cost the Duke, later Elector of Bavaria, Maximilien 130,000 gulden. But the expense was worth it.

The ruler was not only able to pay off his mountain of debts, which had burdened him since he had begun to rule, but he also have his land an imposing treaure — and not ultimately from the yields of salt production.

For 200 years the brine, flowing at a rate of 60 litres per minute, was delivered to the salt works without any interruption of note.

Then, the Traunstein area was also considerably denuded of its forests so that the salt industry there had to be brought to a halt, and another site found. Rosenheim was chosen where there was a plentiful supply of peat to heat the brine-water drying pans.

Between 1808 and 1810 the second stretch of the brine-water pipeline was built. It was fifty miles long and stretched to Inntal. Eight years later the third pipeline was built from Bad Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden, which had been given to Bavaria after the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

These three salt pipe-lines are no longer in use. Since 1912 they have gradually-become less and less economic.

Salt production in Bavaria now operates successfully as a state monopoly only in the salt works at Bad Reichenhall, which has in the meantime grown into a major industry.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 19 September 1969)

# Sea-water coffee in Heligoland

Daily during the holiday season ships take hundreds of passengers to Heligoland. If visitors to the island fancy a cup of coffee instead of something alcoholic most of them do not realise that it is quite likely that the water that went into the making of the coffee came from the sea over which they had travelled to reach the island.

Heligoland needs annually something like 210,000 cubic metres of drinking water. Most homes on the island have their own rain-water catchment arrangements, but in a dry summer water-ships have to ply to the island with their tanks full.

In order to avoid this involved and expensive method of supplying the island with water it has been proposed to build a sea-water distillation plant. It will be the first such plant in this country. In a reasonable space of time Howaldswerke in Kiel are to build the plant which it is estimated will cost 4 million Marks.

(Hannoversche Presse, 25 September 19...)

■ SPORT

# Munich-Kiel Olympic plans running to schedule

WELT DER ARBEIT Wochenzeitung des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes

In three years' time the Olympic fire will be put out in Munich and young people all over the world together with millions of spectators and critics will pass judgment on this country as an Olympic host.

Will everything be ready in time? Will we have reason to be satisfied when the exodus from the Olympic sports facilities and the Olympic village begins?

The countdown is running according to plan. In comparison with Rome, Tokyo and Mexico City Munich and Kiel are making good time, the secretariat of the organisation committee in Munich claims.

They started in 1966 with two men. A year later there were 25 organisers. By 1970 there will be 140 staff and the office building near Oberwiesenfeld and the Olympic facilities will be bursting at the seams.

The secretariat of the organisation committee has laid the groundwork for sixteen sessions of its executive. The major decisions have been those concerning the individual sports facilities, acommodating the requirements of the athletes, the guests of honour, the Press and visitors. The decision were transmitted to the holding company responsible for building the facilities. Plans were made and in some cases building is already in progress.

From the top of the 951-ft Olympic tower the massive earth moving programme concluded at the beginning of this year on the Oberwiesenfeld site are plain to see. Construction work, which has forged ahead since the foundation stone was laid on 14 July 1969, is already transforming what was originally to all intents and purposes waste land.

In planning the adjacent Olympic village two factors had to be borne in mind. The athletes need only be accommodated for a limited period but afterwards what amounts to a large-scale housing estate has to be put to use. The same is true of the sporting facilities and this aspect has always been taken into consideration.

After the Games part of the Olympic village is to house students. Since Munich has more students than any other city in the country this is a most satisfactory solution.

For the first time in the history of the Olympic Games contests are to be held in all 21 Olympic disciplines at Munich and Kiel. the Games will last sixteen days. Roughly 12,000 athletes and coaches etc., 2,000 adjudicators, 4,200 representatives of the Press, radio and television from all over the world and approximately two million visitors are expected.

The chief aim of the organisation is to cater for the athletes as best as possible. Their life in the village will be governed by six factors: accommodation, sleep, eating recreation, relaxation and getting to know one another.

No more than two athletes will sleep in one room. There will be 2,995 flats with accommodation for 11,600 people. The women's village consists of 1,728 apartments housing approximately 1,800 people.

All apartments will have baths and showers and the men's village will also have nine saunas with cold-water pools. There will be a small swimming-pool as well. No fewer than 510 masseurs and equipment are to be catored for.

An amusement centre with an international club, table tennis, dancing, a theatre and a cinema is to provide high life for the Olympic athletes Medical supervision will also be first-rate. The team doctors will find everything they need to cope with bruises, torn ligaments and even stomach trouble.

Press, radio and television journalists will also be magnificently accommodated and serviced. In the press centre, only a mile from the Olympic stadium, journalists and photographers will have everything they need to write, photograph and transmit their reports. Domestic and foreign news agencies will be generously accommodated.

The technological section of the organisation committee is to examine all plans submitted by the construction section. It is to solve all the telecommunications problems that may arise, including that of closed-circuit television within the Olympic facilities.

The backroom boys are also working on a network plan for the organisation committee and will later be responsible for its supervision. It consists of thirteen sub-sections and about 1,500 jobs and is intended to clear up all difficulties regarding fixtures, personnel and finances.

The 1972 Olympics will not by any manner of means be an art olympiad with the occasional 100-metre sprint interspersed but the arts programme will represent a first-rate framework to the sporting events. Concert-lovers, opera, theatre and filmgoers will be able to enjoy a real festival from 1 August to 10 September 1972.

There will be concerts by the New York Philharmonic, the State Symphony Orchester of the USSR, the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonic with their famous conductors, new productions of *Boris Godunov, The Marriage of Figaro, Rosenkavalier*, the Scala production of *Aida*, a new production of Büchner's *Death of Danton* in Munich's Kammerspiele, guest appearances by the Roger Planchon ensemble from France and the Royal Skakespeare Company or the National Theatre from England and an international folklore festival in Zirkus Krone.

Visitors with a less conventional outlook will be able to savour the Play Street at Oberwiesenfeld, an attempt to provide visitors, athletes and aides with artistic performances in the modern vein.

Film-makers will also be represented in Munich during the gala period. Domestic producers will show one or two premieres and international corporations three or four.

Films have been used by the publicity department of the organisation committee in all five continents to direct attention towards Munich. The first film, entitled *A City Submits Its Application*, was produced by the city of Munich. The second, entitled *A City Gets Ready*, was shown during the Mexico City Olympics. The last film of the trilogy will be entitled *A City Stands By Its Word*.

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 19 September 1969)

# Tennis training centre to open in Hanover

At the beginning of October the national training centre of the Federal Republic Tennis League is finally to commence operations. The official opening ceremony is to be held on 27 November.

The Hanover training centre will be the first of its kind launched by a national sports association to start up. The head coach will be Richard Schönborn, who used to be a member of the Czech Davis Cup team.

The centre consists of a covered hall 40 metres by 42 containing two courts, two outdoor courts and a dormitory building. Not only the top-flight senior players but also promising youngsters are to attend courses in Hanover.

Training centres for swimmers, athletes, weight-lifters and oarsmen are also planned to be built in Hanover.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 September 1969)

# Ski coaching for the two- to six-year-olds

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Two- to six-year-old children are to be coached for competition skiing during the forthcoming winter season by the Federal Republic Skiing Association.

Fifteen to twenty selected children are to start work at Oberstdorf in the next few weeks. Ekkehard Ulmrich of Munich, an official of the association, is the man behind the idea.

"Basically," he says, "My idea is nothing new. Swimming schools in the United States and gymnastics for children organised by the Federal Republic Gymnastics League are cases in point.

"It is not intended merely to coach top-flight youngsters. The idea is also to prove that even small children are capable of carrying out certain skiing movements. At present, sad to say, children do not learn them until they are eight or nine."

Ulmrich provides the parents of the children he selects with a detailed timetable. The children put their skis on twice a week. The tests are being carried out in all skiing disciplines and financial support is being given by a sports aid association.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 September 1969)

# Hockey follows the way of all sports

DER TAGESSPIEGEL UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

"In an age in which evidently only the masses and the massive come out on top it is regrettable that hockey is fundamentally unsuited as a mass sport," Willi Daume commented in his ceremonial address to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the German Hockey League.

His words were frequently wielded in subsequent argument for a against a Federal hockey league. Hockey players have always been an exclusive band, enjoying their splendid isolation and attaching no importance to spectators. For a long time they did not even bother with championships. In short, they were pure amateurs.

But amateurs in the outmoded sense of the Olympic ideal no longer exist. Hockey too decided not to resist the trend towards top-flight play. There may not have been an overwhelming majority in favour of the Federal league venture, initially limited to one season, but there can definitely be no going back to the good old days when clubs visited one another for friendlies and engaged in post-match festivities.

Yet it would be sad indeed if this element of romanticism in sport were completely to succumb to the relentless demands of league hockey, as it probably will. A good example has always attracted youngsters and it can but be hoped that the example set in Federal league games will lead to an increase in the number of hockey players in the country. At present there are 32,000 of them.

If this proves to be the case, however, the old-style high points of the season, the Easter and Whit tournaments and the good relations between clubs may well perish in the rush.

The top flight of hockey players in this country have always been among the world's best. A national league ought in the long run to result in the improvement in standards that Hugo Budinger, vice-president of the hockey association, former manager of the national team and decided advocate of a Federal league, hoped would aid his successor as manager, Werner Delmes.

It can only be hoped that the improvement in standards does not adversely affect the beauty of a rather complicated game, the rules of which are really understood only by specialists. It would also be advisable for the twelve clubs in the Federal league to present spectators with a free guide to the game.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 19 September 1969)

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